The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Proclamation of the President.

The Confiscation Act to be Put in Effect.

Return of the General-in-Chief from Fortress Monroe.

AN ACTIVE AND VIGOROUS WAR POLICY.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which Act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27.

RETURN OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE returned here from Fortress Monroe at 11 o'clock this morning. The former immediately after his arrival called upon the President and Secretary of War. Nothing is or will be known for several days of the intention and purposes of the new General-in-Chief. This much is understood—we are to have at once some demonstrations of an active and vigorous war policy. Gen. PODE had a lengthy interview with Gen. HALLECK this evening. He leaves to-morrow for Warrenton.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

A very quiet Sunday. Not a breeze stirring, and no important intelligence from any quarter.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE TO BE EXCHANGED.

Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermaster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Delaware to Aiken, on the James River, to be exchanged. There are about 4,000 of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of prisoners from other localities.

THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Lieut. HENRY A. WISE, United States Navy, has been appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, created by recent act of Congress. This gentleman has been for some time engaged in the discharge of ordnance duty in the Navy Department with the utmost satisfaction and courtesy to all concerned.

NAVAL ORDER.

Assistant Paymaster BERMAN has been ordered to the gunboat *Seneca*, and Assistant Paymaster HART to the *Pembina*.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

GEORGE J. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts, and JAMES KIDDER, of New-York, have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to report to Capt. WILKES.

INVALID SOLDIERS.

Notwithstanding the large number of invalid soldiers in Washington and its neighborhood, everything for their comfort has been supplied with extraordinary expedition. No complaints of inattention are heard in any quarter. In addition to his duties to these sick and wounded, Surgeon-General HAMMOND has been visiting other localities, and setting a laudable example of prompt business habits and humanity to every one connected with his Department.

The Position of Mr. Seward.

AN EVIDENTLY AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

In order to meet the insatiate demand for exciting news which prevails among all classes of people in dense communities, the leading journals of our principal cities keep correspondents at Washington to transmit by telegraph or letter the many colored rumors, the offspring generally of surmise, which are hourly flying about the halls of the hotels and of the Executive Departments; and when these flag or fail, the journals themselves supply the deficiency from their own fertile imaginations.

In general, these creations are harmless, and, having served their purpose, are forgotten in the exciting dispatch of the following day. Sometimes, however, a bolder stroke at sensation deals in matters too grave for sport, and calculated to work evil abroad, innocuous as they may be at home, where they are better understood. Such is the character of some speculations and imaginary probabilities put forth, with much emphasis, by a New-York journal a day or two ago.

On the authority of its "telegraphic dispatches" from Washington, that journal informs the public that from the conflicting views of the members, "the Cabinet has been on the verge of a complete dissolution;" that Mr. SEWARD had made up his mind to resign his position, if his counsels were not acceded to; that his retirement would have led to an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet; that, to avoid such embarrassments at this crisis, and especially desirous to retain the invaluable services of Mr. SEWARD, the President has resolved to harmonize the execution of the confiscation and militia acts, &c., &c. Furthermore, that a new movement on the political chessboard is a move of the conservative Democrats and Republicans to make Gen. DIX Governor of New-York and Mr. SEWARD Senator in Congress.

It appearing to us that statements of dissensions in the public councils at this critical juncture might receive some credence abroad, if none at home, and prove prejudicial to the public interest in the European world, we thought it our duty to ascertain whether any foundation really existed for revelations of so serious a character. We therefore took the liberty of seeking the truth where we were sure of finding it; and to our inquiries respecting the alleged discords and possible rupture of the Cabinet, we were frankly answered, so far as the Secretary of State is concerned, as follows:

The honorable Secretary freely admitted that he felt perhaps more sensibly than others the importance of avoiding misapprehensions in public affairs, because it devolves upon him to daily counteract the effect abroad of publications which often are not more inconsiderately made than they are speedily corrected at home. The armies of the Government, which are strong as they are brave, need reinforcements, and the world needs to know that they are promptly coming in response to the call of the Government. Every rumor of division of counsels and of conflict among or about Generals, every private jealousy, and even the utterance of every private grief, however unavoidable, tends to defeat these important objects.

The Secretary, therefore, felt fully authorized and at liberty to say that he never exercised nor assumed a power or a duty in the progress of this war with which he was not specially charged by the President, and in the performance of which he was not always in free communication with him. That neither to the President nor to any other person has he ever expressed distrust of the President or of any of his associates in the Government; but, on the contrary, has uniformly supported and defended them all. That he has not been quick or willing to entertain complaints against any General, whether Scott or McDowell, Fremont or McClellan, or Halleck, or Grant, or Buell, or Dix, or Sigel, or Shields, or Banks, or Blenker, but has exerted his best endeavors to sustain them all, more when they encountered defeats than when they achieved victories. That he has neither introduced nor encouraged any test question in the Cabinet concerning men or measures, or even said or thought of insisting on the appointment, or approval, or rejection of any man, or the adoption or rejection of any measure, as a condition of adherence to the Administration, to the war, or to the cause of the country. He has never seen any intemperance in debate in the Cabinet, and has discouraged it in public bodies and journals, equally whether it appeared in favor of his own views or against them. That he never proposed or even thought of requiring the removal or the overruling of the propositions of any member of the Cabinet, nor has he proposed or thought of resigning his own place in it, nor has ever one word of unkindness or distrust passed between the President or any of his official advisers and himself. He is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is, so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled, which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, sometimes, approves. At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President should think it wise to relieve him. And when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles. He hopes no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gens. Halleck, Dix, Meigs and Burnside on a Visit to Gen. McClellan—Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners—Schooner Burned by the Rebels, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26.

Gens. HALLECK, DIX, MEIGS and BURNSIDE left here this morning, after paying a visit to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Gen. MARCY's health having been restored, he has resumed his duties as Chief of the General Staff.

A flag-of-truce boat, containing Col. WRIGHT and Lieut.-Col. SWITZER, yesterday went to Aiken's Landing, twenty-one miles above City Point, to meet ROBERT OULD, formerly District Attorney for Washington City, appointed Commissioner by the Confederates to carry out the new arrangement for exchange of prisoners.

Nine hundred wounded paroled prisoners arrived yesterday from Richmond. Two died before they arrived at Petersburgh. They left yesterday afternoon for the Northern hospitals. More will be received to-morrow.

The flag of truce to-day brought down Dr. McGREGOR and Rev. HIRAM EDDY, of the Third Connecticut Regiment; Doctors STONE and GREY, United States Army, and Rev. G. W. DODGE, Eleventh New-York Regiment, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, and are just released from the prison at Salisbury, N. C.

The schooner *Louisa Reever*, containing 4,000 bushels of condemned corn, anchored in the middle of the river, was boarded last night about 12 o'clock by a party of rebels, who came from the opposite shore in a boat. After setting the schooner on fire they left, carrying the Captain with them.

The schooner was destroyed.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A March from Washington to Culpepper—A Battle Expected Soon—Good Health and Spirits of the Troops—Effects of Foraging.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE, NEAR WASHINGTON, Va., Thursday, July 23.

An hour after I had closed and forwarded my letter yesterday, an order was received by Gen. CRAWFORD to march to Culpepper with the remainder of his brigade, without delay, and at 3 o'clock this morning the *reveille* was sounded, and at 4 they were on the road; the Forty-sixth Pennsylvanian and the Twenty-eighth New-York, of the same brigade, are already there. The remainder of the Second Army Corps will doubtless move very soon to the position indicated yesterday—namely, on the line between Culpepper and Sperryville, and then, perhaps, further forward.

I am impressed more and more with the belief that the rebels contemplate testing our strength in this region at an early day. When a small portion of our force arrived at Culpepper, and for some time afterward, the opportunities for seeing either a scout or a guerrilla were comparatively rare; and the same was true of the force at Sperryville. Now they are seen daily by our outposts and scouts, and occasionally a few are captured. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of our Generals that, at least, a portion of EWELL's force is near Gordonsville, and that as soon as we move to that point a fight may be counted upon with considerable certainty. The officers and men are, therefore, anxious to march forward; and the arrival of Gen. POPE is awaited with some impatience, as it is understood we will seek a battle as soon as he takes the field in person.

The health of the troops here is uniformly good, and it would be difficult to find an equal number of men, in one body, in better spirits. The rations are all that can be desired—good, and plenty of them; and since the order of Gen. POPE to forage upon the enemy, the fresh beef, mutton, "&c.," are perfectly delicious. I assisted (in the French sense) the other day, in the slaughter of a fine young bullock and a number of sheep and pigs, and was considerably astonished at the very general skillfulness displayed by the men in dressing the animals. The meat was delivered to the cooks as clean and as neatly cut up as is usually seen in your markets. The cooking, too, has been wonderfully improved. Formerly, when a piece of beef, mutton or pork was received, it was dumped into a large camp kettle and boiled—a roast, or fry, or broil was hardly ever thought possible. Now, chops and steaks are not uncommon for breakfast; and boiled and roasted meats are often companions on the dinner table, when in camp.

And what is true of the second army corps is also true of the first. The health of the troops is excellent. Both camps are delightfully situated; numerous springs, from which water for cooking and drinking is easily obtained for the men.

Gen. WILLIAMS, as I before stated, has arrived, and this morning he resumed command of his Division. During his brief sojourn in Washington, his health was improved, and he now looks finely, and is as active and energetic as before.

While speaking of the health of the troops, I should have excepted the Sixtieth New-York. That Regiment, I am sorry to say, has a very large number on the sick list—mostly from dysentery and fevers.

J. A.

LATEST FROM THE ADVANCE.

CAMP AT WATERLOO, FAUQUIER CO., Va., Sunday, July 27.

Gen. POPE'S recent orders have caused great excitement among the citizens of this vicinity, particularly the latest in regard to taking the oath of allegiance. It is asserted that there are not more than two men in the county who have not taken the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, and that rather than renounce this men, women and children, express their determination to go South.

A large number of our soldiers have an idea that Gen. POPE'S orders give them permission to help themselves to anything they can find, and consequently they have been roaming through the country killing chickens, sheep, etc., extensively. Some of them having been punished severely by their officers, such practices have nearly ceased.

It is reported that parties follow the army enticing men to desert, and furnishing them with outfits of clothing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past—between forty and fifty from the One Hundred and Fifth New-York—gives color to this statement. Some, doubtless, desert for the purpose of joining other regiments and getting the bounty. Recruiting officers should govern themselves accordingly.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Orders of the War Department—Enthusiasm among the Soldiers—An Instance of Protecting Rebel Property—Departure of Dr. Cuyler—Dr. Gilbert—The Hygeia Hospital Once More.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The new Executive orders, respecting using the property of rebels for military purposes, and also employing contrabands in our army, is hailed with the greatest delight among all loyal classes here, civil or military. People pull a long breath, and feel as if we had started afresh—this time on the right road. It is true the order comes rather late, and after we could have prevented the loss of thousands of brave lives and millions of treasure, could we have sooner managed to get the country out of its coils of red tape; but still, let bygones be bygones. Let us be happy that matters—bad as they are—are no worse: and, like honest Sancho Panza, bid God bless the giver, and not look the gift-horse too closely in the mouth.

There are people in the North who, no doubt, look upon this movement as a sort of semi-abolition one; who think it "unconstitutional" to save the bones and sinews of our Northern white men, by employing the property of Southern rebels in digging our trenches, &c., while our soldiers rest for fighting, and who would make many a Northern fool believe that the army would lay down their arms in disgust if one word was mentioned in their hearing about the negro. I wish to heaven that one of these people had been at my side this morning, to hear what I did from the lips of poor bed-ridden fellows, with mutilated limbs, halting, limping, suffering, many dying, on board the *S. R. Spaulding*. He would have been convinced that, whatever political writers may choose to think of the necessity of having our men murdered by thousands while protecting rebel property, or dying like rotten sheep in swamps, to save the sleek negroes of armed traitors, *soldiers* who have to undergo those hardships have no sympathies that way.

And let the public be assured that this official order came not one moment too soon, and that the army is going to permit no tampering with it now it has been promulgated. A cloud—a short time since no larger than the prophet's hand—had made its appearance, and was rapidly swelling into pretentious dimensions. That which had hitherto been passing from lip to lip, in timid murmurs, would have soon burst into a roar of thunder so loud that the deafest among us would have been bound to hear. The army will die to a man, defending our country, *but will not fight for protecting traitors*. A broad and distinct line has to be drawn—and that immediately—between those who are *for* the Union and those who are *against* it; the former to be *encouraged*, the latter to be *overcome* by any and every means known to civilized warfare, and all side issues, be it Slavery or anything else, must and will be thrown overboard.

A monstrous instance of the necessity of this last step of the Administration, came to my notice only last evening. Dr. BERRY, of Gen. KEARNEY's Division, Regimental Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth New-York, was my informant, and authorized me to use his name if I desired it. It happened that during the momentous week before Richmond, Maj. DOMINICK, of the Second New-York Volunteers, of SEDGWICK's Division, a brave and noble young officer, found himself, by Gen. McCLELLAN's orders, passing from the left wing to support the right. On the road he was overcome with sickness and fatigue, and was compelled to stop, with a servant, opposite a grand house, owned by one Dr. HARRISON, a noted rebel, who had removed his family to Richmond, and was staying at home with his doors fastened—but protected by a *United States Provost guard*. After asking the sentinel in the portico what regiments were near, Maj. DOMINICK learned, accidentally, that his friend Dr. BERRY was in the neighborhood. The latter was sent to, but, finding it impossible to absent himself immediately from important duties, said he would ride out in early morning. He did so; found the Major had gone to join his regiment, after sleeping all night on the *bare porch of a Southern nabob, comfortably sleeping inside, with a United States patrol passing in front of his house!* That night's exposure cost the gallant Major his life; for it brought on a disease which ended in death at the Eutaw House in Baltimore. This same HARRISON is now in the Rip Raps here; and is a rebel of the first water. His house is known to have been in the direct track of the first rebel raid against the White House, under STUART, and there is no doubt whatever that the said house, and the adjacent one of Dr. TYLER, were among the headquarters of the conspirators. These are specimens of the fellows to protect whose property our men have hitherto had to sacrifice their lives by thousands. No wonder if they now rejoice to find that war is, at last, to be waged *in earnest*.

Old Point endures a great loss to-day in the departure of Dr. CUYLER, the medical director of Fortress Monroe; an officer who was as beloved in social life as he was reputed publicly for the able, indefatigable performance of his arduous duties. It will be very difficult for any official—no matter how eminent—to fill up the vacuum caused by Dr. CUYLER's departure. The latter leaves with honors, having been promoted to the position of Medical Inspector of the United States Army, by which he is raised from the rank of Major to Lieutenant-Colonel. Brigade Surgeon GILBERT is his successor.

To prevent the possibility of any blame being attached to Dr. CUYLER, in connection with the strictures that have been made in the Hygeia Hospital, it may be well to state that the crowded state of that institution was entirely owing to inevitable necessity, by the numbers of wounded flocking in after the battle of Williamsburgh. These were removed as soon as possible, and five or six weeks ago no patients remained but some half dozen who were not fit for removal. Every preparation had been made to close it—medical accounts all settled up, &c., when a new influx came by the seven days' battle, and it was thought necessary, for a short time longer, to keep it open. The patients are, however, being rapidly removed to better quarters, and soon the Hygeia Hospital will be totally broken up.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has never intended any reflection upon the Hygeia Hospital or its managers. It merely complained against combining a hospital with a hotel; and it was always manifest to every one that however able and attentive the officers of the former may be, a building erected for a hotel could never be a fit hospital for our sick and wounded soldiers.

The *Knickerbocker* left Harrison's Landing with 225 sick and wounded: one died on the passage down, and 100 were left here. The *Spaulding* came from the same place with 402, about 125 of whom are left here.

Effect of Gen. Pope's Orders—Exchange of Prisoners—Union Prisoners in Rebel Dungeons—Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan—The "Gunpowder Plot."

OLD POINT, Friday, July 25, 1862.

A few more such fulminations as have been recently issued by our new POPE, if properly carried out, will not only excommunicate but exterminate this rebellion. They are hailed by every one here with the most intense delight, and the universal hope is that, in the present critical condition of affairs, we shall see similar orders issued in these latitudes, in lieu of the "conciliatory" policy which has been so long weighed in the balance and found wanting, however plausible and excellent the reasons for its observance hitherto.

There is no mistake whatever about the telegram announcing that Gen. DIX has made an arrangement with the rebels for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners, as I learnt it from the lips of Gen. DIX himself, with permission to give it publicity. That the arrangement is being faithfully carried out is best proved by the vessels constantly arriving here, and bringing large freights of our gallant fellows from the clutches of the enemy.

And indeed it was time to enter into some arrangement for their release from Richmond. The scenes to be witnessed on board one of these transports, filled with men from the pestilential dungeons of that city, and the tales of suffering to be heard from those who have undergone them, are enough to make one shudder. It would not be fair to lay the sufferings of our men *entirely* to the vindictive and cruel spirit of the rebels, but partly from that cause, and partly from the paucity among them of medicines, stores and medical knowledge—there can be no doubt that our poor soldiers among them undergo the terrors of purgatory.

This is not stated only on the assertion of the various sick and wounded men with whom I have conversed on board our transports, but on the authority of Dr. BURGESS, of the *S. R. Spaulding*—who, by the way, deserves honorable mention for the kindness and unremitting attentions which all the helpless receive who are fortunate enough to fall into his hands. Dr. BURGESS asserts that the wounded soldiers who were given over to him at City Point were most of them covered over with lice, and their neglected wounds were in so dreadful a state, that many of them had maggots enough to fill a wine-glass! His description was perfectly horrifying of the mode in which the poor fellows were sent to him. Men packed together in open freight cars—many so weak as to be unable to turn themselves—with their wounds putrefying, and jogged along the dusty road, with their upturned faces to the burning sun, without even a cheap awning to save them from its intolerable rays. In spite of their weakness and exhaustion, he says it was pitiful, but grand, to see the eagerness with which they welcomed the boat that came to their relief. Men without legs and arms, mutilated in every conceivable shape—many wasted away to mere skeletons by disease—found strength enough to hobble in such numbers to the friendly deck, that guards were actually necessary to restrain their impetuosity, so eager were the heart-broken boys to find themselves once more under that glorious old flag for which they had bled and suffered—but, let us hope, not in vain.

Many on the *Spaulding* told me that their food was not only poor, but insufficient; that they were shut up in close, ill-ventilated rooms, from which they were not permitted to stir, and that after taking all the good bandages they could find for their own men, they pretended to dress the wounds of ours with the same old bandages they had removed, all covered with putrefied matter, "or if they gave us new ones," said one soldier, "it was like this," showing a piece of rough sackcloth. How different an example of humanity is the North setting! When Gen. McCLELLAN heard of the sufferings of our soldiers in Richmond, he proposed to the rebel authorities to send them lemons, oranges, jellies and other articles needed by the sick. The rebel officers refused, stating that as their men had none, ours could not be permitted to enjoy such distinction. Gen. McCLELLAN was not to be deterred from doing good to our men, even though he benefited rebels at the same time, and sent on abundant supplies for the sick and wounded in their hospitals—Union or rebel. And yet it is *our* section of the country which the London *Times* had the audacious impudence to say is fast becoming "brutalized by this war."

Gen. HALLECK's appointment as Commanding General gives unbounded satisfaction to the army. Some disappointment was felt and openly expressed at the first rumors of such a change, because it was looked upon as a slur cast upon Gen. McCLELLAN; but a very little reflection sufficed to show every one that it was the very reverse. It was easily surmised, and very correctly, that one main object of President LINCOLN's visit to Gen. McCLELLAN was to consult him respecting so delicate and important a change. Under any other circumstances McCLELLAN must, unquestionably, have been the man selected for such a position; but, as matters now stand, to have accepted it would have placed him in a very false position. He had publicly declared that he would drive the rebels "to the wall;" and to have abandoned the determination *just now* would have been disastrous to his fame. On the contrary, sticking to his post, bending his energies to fulfill all he has promised, and forgetting self-aggrandisement in his efforts for his country, will only make him more admired and beloved than ever among his countrymen.

I am sorry to say that our chances for having some terrific disaster here, from the explosion of gunpowder, instead of diminishing, are increasing. They have now *five* men employed pouring gunpowder into shells at the *narrowest* part of the wharf, where the railway track runs within two feet, and hundreds of people are constantly passing and repassing with lighted pipes and cigars in their mouths. Not only this, but men are always there hammering *iron* nails out of boxes immediately adjoining the open gunpowder—quantities of which are stacked there, with loaded shells, grapeshot, canister and all kinds of explosive and deadly material. The lives of hundreds of people and millions of property are kept in perpetual jeopardy by the idiots who are thus employing themselves; and a stray spark from a cigar or pipe, a hammer driven against a nail, a horse's shoe striking the rail, in galloping past, may at any moment electrify the nation with one of the most terrible disasters on record. I am no alarmist, but I say somebody is playing with our lives. Who it is I know not; but if, after so many notices, this outrage continues, and a disaster should result, it will be a case not of manslaughter, but of willful murder.

No news of any consequence from the James River.

NEMO.

—A gang of swindlers has just been broken up in Western New-York. They have operated by depositing certified checks, afterward discovered to be forged, and then drawing against them. In one instance $600 was thus procured, and in another $1,800; and they have even condescended to commit burglaries when their pecuniary supplies became low. Henry W. Johnson, who was drowned in trying to escape pursuit, when detected in an attempt to commit a burglary in the Chenango Valley, was probably a member of this gang. A woman suspected of being an accomplice is also under arrest, and one "Finch" is still at large.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. SHERMAN AT MEMPHIS—HIS ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

ORDERS No. 56.—The undersigned hereby assumes command in Memphis and vicinity.

All orders issued by my predecessors will be respected and enforced.

Staff Officers stationed in Memphis will report at once, in writing, giving full information as to the condition of their departments and the location of their offices.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

GEN. HOVEY TO JEFF. THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., Senatobia:

I have yours of the 14th inst., in relation to Special Order No. 14, heretofore issued by Maj.-Gen. GRANT. I hereby send you Special Order No. 15, which considerably modifies the order to which you allude. You will permit me say, that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact, that the Southern people residing in localities where both our armies have been camped, prefer the contiguity of the "Northern invaders," to the protection of the Southern chivalry. You are too well versed in the science of war to be ignorant of the fact that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected, after the treatment helpless Union families have received at the hands of the rebels in this city.

Add to this, the fact, that a large part of all the information received by you, can be traced directly through the families excluded by those orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf, is somewhat amusing. The great error that Federal officers have committed during this war, has been their over-kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe. Your threats and intimations of personal danger to Gen. GRANT are in bad taste, and should have been carefully revised before publication. Whether he "can guard his own lines" the history of the battles of Shiloh and Donelson has fully shown. Should any families embraced within the orders above alluded to be obstinate and refuse to comply with Order No. 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of ten miles from this city to such points as they may request.

Yours respectfully, ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE MEMPHIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN. HOVEY.

Brig.-Gen. Hovey, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: Knowing you to be a valiant soldier and a gentleman of generous sentiments, I am requested by the members of the Memphis Typographical Union (a body of men who have remained neutral during the present civil war) to relieve them from the oath prescribed by you, as they desire to have no part on either side in the present conflict. They are working men and not politicians, and hope their names will not be mixed up in civil strife. Their occupation is to disseminate knowledge, and not to create ill-will among the great family of a mighty country.

Yours, respectfully,
J. B. SYNOTT, Sec Mem. Typo. Union.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, July 19, 1862.

J. B. Synnot, Secretary Memphis Typographical Union:

The respectful tone of your letter, the body of men you represent, and the complimentary manner in which you have thought proper to mention my name, all demand a serious consideration and respectful answer to your request.

You ask me to modify Order No. 1 so as to relieve the members of your association from taking the oath of allegiance. Now, what is the substance of that order? Briefly aswered—it gives you the right to leave the City without imposing any conditions, and take up arms against our country if you wish. It throws the gauntlet down and dares you to the conflict, or simply requires you to swear to support the Constitution your fathers made. Surely this is no hard rule in times of war. Let us for one moment contrast it with the course adopted by the so-styled Southern Confederacy. Where they have power, men who have dared to whisper words in favor of the Union, have by brutal (chivalric?) force been hung—decrepitude and years could not shield them. Even in sight of this city, an old gray-haired man of sixty, lone, friendless, and helpless, was hung by a chivalric mob, because he dared to adhere to the Government that gave him birth, and was the pride of his declining years. Aye, even in this city, (if report be true,) the ball and chain in the "Vigilance Committee" room was used to intimidate the fearful, and shackle the limbs of freemen who would not bow down to the Southern idol. The barber shop, too, is hard by, where they administered a clean shave to all who would not shout for the "Chivalry" and DAVIS.

"You didn't do it?" Hundreds of your "high-toned gentlemen" didn't do it? No—but you stood by, raised not a hand to shield the helpless, and dared not even whisper one kind word to console the victims of the mob. *This was neutrality, and this was taking no part!* Look to Missouri, Virginia, Maryland and East Tennessee, and the robberies perpetrated under the color of the Confederacy's act of confiscation, and humanity will shudder and blush. No one, with my permission, shall serve two masters. You are for us or against us, and a manly course is to choose your side. Ten secret foes and spies are worse than one hundred open enemies. If you ask the protection of the broad wings of our old eagle, you must help to feed and support the bird. The day of kind words, good desires, much talk and no sincerity has passed. Officers will be compelled to pull off their long silken gauntlets and return the salutation of pretended friends with the stern grip of war.

The city is now filled with treason and traitors, and that officer is surely unnaturally kind who will permit them to remain and hatch their unholy schemes within his camp.

No class of men exercise such a vast influence over the public mind as the craft to which you belong, and you owe it to yourselves and posterity to advocate and aid the right. The printer, philosopher and statesman FRANKLIN is your pride. He was no neutral. Follow his example, support the cause that he supported, and uphold the Constitution that he labored to construct, and your children and children's children may be proud of you in future days.

I have spoken earnestly, freely, but with no intention of casting the least insinuation upon any member of your society. Believing Order No. 1 to be just as well as politic, it shall, as long as I have the honor to command, be strictly and rigidly enforced.

Respectfully yours, ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATE NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

From the Memphis Appeal.

As we stated three days ago, and repeated in our yesterday's issue, the sinking of Federal gunboats by the rebel boat *Arkansas*, proves a mere *canard*. From Mr. D. STARK, pilot of the *W. H. B.*, which arrived from Vicksburgh yesterday, we learn the following particulars, to which he was eye-witness:

About 8½ o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the *Arkansas* gunboat appeared in sight of the fleet at Vicksburgh, and was fired on by the *Carondelet*, replying fast and well. Our boats not having steam up, the *Arkansas* kept on, steadily firing with great rapidity, and receiving the shots of such of the Federal boats as were so placed as to have guns that would bear upon her. The *Carondelet* received her first shot in her bow, it swept her deck, killing eleven men in its passage out at her stern. In the meantime the *Hartford* opened on the *Arkansas* at very close range with 68-pound shells, which, on striking, would careen her from the mere force of their weight and velocity. The *Lancaster* next shared in the engagement with her drum just filling with steam; one unlucky ball struck it, and a repetition of the *Mound City* scene occurred, men scalded, jumped overboard and drowned. The gunboat *A. O. Taylor* being next, received a shot which our informant saw come out at her lower wheelhouse. Not one of these three boats was so damaged, however, as to be even called crippled, if we except the *Lancaster*, whose loss of her drum incapacitated her for a time.

One of the *Arkansas'* shots struck the transport *John H. Dickey*, which was lying near the Louisiana shore, going through the ladies' cabin, taking the top off a rocking-chair. Thus much injury did the *Arkansas* do the fleet, on her way to the shelter of the Vicksburgh batteries.

In the meantime her own injuries appear to have been of the severest. As shot after shot struck her, the railroad iron was torn from her sides; and the pilot of the gunboat *Louisville*, as well as several officers, who walked across the bend on shore and observed her with glasses, as she lay beneath the batteries, report that they saw her naked sides well-riddled, the pilot observing a hole in her port bow of some twenty inches in diameter, and others on other parts of her, sufficient to demonstrate that she is far more than commonly vulnerable for a mailed boat. The railroad iron seems unable to withstand the shock of heavy missiles as well as the plates. It appears in this case that the rails sprung from one fastening when hit on the other. It is held doubtful that she could have floated much longer; her pumps were being worked as hard as possible, and toward night she was hidden from Federal view by the placing in front of her of some old transports.

CONFLAGRATION OF VICKSBURGH.

At about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fierce bombardment was commenced on Vicksburgh, incendiary shells being thrown incessantly for several hours. The town was fired in several places, and the light that shone from the conflagration is reported to have "turned night into day." The river's surface, for miles, reflected the glare, and from the appearance of our circumstantial narrator, it seems certain that all of Vicksburgh that fire could destroy, exists no more.

After the bombardment had ceased, the fleet having completely silenced the batteries, made ready for the total destruction of the disabled *Arkansas*, and then were bearing on the devoted vessel when the *W. H. B.* left.

A FIGHT NEAR MEMPHIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, 24th.

A great many reports are in circulation in regard to a fight between the rebels and Union troops, ten miles from Memphis, Scotland County, on Friday last. Two of the wounded Union men arrived at Keokuk on Monday last, in the Fort Desmoines cars. It was stated that the rebels, under PEGRAM, numbering 500 or 600 men, concerted measures to draw the Union troops into an ambush and succeeded. The Union troops numbered some 200 or 300 of "MASKELL'S Horse" and about 100 State troops. PEGRAM appeared to retreat before them, keeping a few miles ahead, and leaving spies to mislead them. At last the rebels selected the ground for an ambuscade, dismounted from their horses and waited the approach of the Union troops. The latter were stirred on by the reports of the spies, and advanced rapidly without dreaming of a concealed foe. When within short rifle distance, they poured a deadly fire upon the Union troops, killing and wounding, in the engagement which followed, over 80 men. Eighteen were buried on the battle field, of which the Union troops retained possession, and it is claimed that they finally put the rebels to rout; but it is quite as probable that, following their system of warfare, they retreated to reappear somewhere else. The loss of the enemy is not stated. The wounded men were conveyed to Bentonsport, where they were received at private houses and every attention given to them.

A rumor prevailed that the fight was renewed on Saturday, but nothing positive was known on the subject.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

The British Press Quiet on American Affairs.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton Expected from India.

Another Victory of the Turks Over the Montenegrins.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 26, *Via* SACKVILLE, Sunday, July 27.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, dispatched by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, as an extra boat, to carry freight, passed Cape Race at 7 P. M. of Saturday, 26th. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Edinburgh* left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th.

She passed the *Glasgow*, from New-York 8th, steering up the channel, on Friday morning, 18th, and the *Arabia*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, off Queenstown, on the night of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of further news from America, the papers have little to say upon the war question.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its secession correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. SPENCE, eulogistic of the energy and power of the Confederates; it points out the difficulties against which the Confederates contend in organizing and maintaining armies, and argues that there is but one source of such strength, viz.: sense of right.

The *Gazette* officially announces the revocation of EDWIN JAMES' patent as Queen's Counsel.

The *Times* again reverts, in deprecatory terms, to the new American Tariff, and hints at the injury that will be done to England, but contends that that injury will be nothing to what America will suffer herself. It concludes:

"What have the people of England done that they should be the objects of all this fierce short-sighted hostility? What have the people of America done that they should be destined to undergo all this misery at their own hands? They are welcome to rejoice that they are injuring us so long as we are allowed sincerely to lament that blow thus wantonly aimed at us, and destined to have so fearful and deadly a recoil."

The *Times* says it was reported, by a private telegram from India, that 115,000 bales of Cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of the rise of only a penny in Liverpool; it is consequently inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is received, much larger shipments will come forward than has been expected.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 16th were unimportant.

The Viceroy of Egypt gave a magnificent entertainment in oriental style, on board his yacht, at Woolworth. Several members of the royal family, five Cabinet Ministers, and many distinguished people, were present.

The same evening a grand banquet was given in London by M. ROUHER, the French Minister of Commerce, MILNER GIBSON presiding. About one hundred and fifty members of Parliament were present. The Chairman, in proposing the health of NAPOLEON, said that at no time had the relations between the two countries been in a more satisfactory condition. M. ROUHER made a very pacific speech, expatiating on the benefits of the policy which France was thoroughly adopting. He proposed as a sentiment: "The close alliance of England and France."

Mr. COBDEN spoke of the pacific designs of the Emperor, and expressed the opinion that nothing short of an attempt to humiliate France could induce him to be a party to a rupture with England.

FRANCE.

The *Presse* states that the approaching Imperial and royal interview will take place at Baden or Cologne.

The French provincial journal, which had attacked the Czar for the recognition of Italy, had received warning for having insulted a sovereign friendly to France.

The Bourse was heavy and unchanged. Rentes, 68f. 50.

The treaty of peace between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on the 31st of May.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected M. FRANSCINI President, and M. DUBO, Vice President, of the Swiss Confederation for 1863.

TURKEY.

A desperate contest between the Turks and Montenegrins was reported in the vicinity of Lostic River. The Turks were victorious, and marched towards Cettijn.

BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had reached Lisbon from Rio Janeiro June 25. Coffee was quoted 6$600 @ 7$000 for good firsts. Shipments since last mail 20,000 bags. Stock 28,000 bags.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Stocks were firm and advancing. Consols further improved ¼ on the 16th. The demand for discount was light. Gold in large quantities continued to flow to the Bank of England.

[NOTE.—The commercial advices by the *Edinburgh* are no later than those received by the *Etna*.]

HOPS.—The vine continues to grow finely in most sections of the Hop District of this State, and the reports are generally favorable to an average crop.—*Cooperstown Journal*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

About Dyes and Beauty and Coal-Tar—Mauve and Magenta—How Made—Extraordinary Specimen of Aniline—Art and the New Colors—The Weather and the Exhibition—Financial Success of the Speculation—The Horticultural Gardens—Crystal Palace—Bank of England Notes—How to Detect their Genuineness, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Although the ancient Britons dyed themselves with wood, and only a few years ago an Irish member of Parliament offered to die on the floor of the House, it is a remarkable fact that the pigments used in manufacture for the purpose of imparting brilliant effects to silks and linens, have until quite recently been imported from Holland. The secret of color is, however, returning to the British Isles, and the mauves and magentas, so much in fashion just now, seem to promise for the islanders a monopoly of these peculiar dyes. Does it ever occur to Angelina, as she floats magnificently down Broadway, in all the lustre of youth and fashion, that the exquisite dress she wears, and whose faultless sheen seems to be robbed from the dewy blushes of Spring, is in fact dipped and steeped in the essence of vile, smoky, stinky, crackly English coal; that she is—not to be too squeamish about terms—walking off with a ton, more or less of the best Wallsend attached to her skirts. Yes, frightful as it may seem, our wives and sweethearts are gradually becoming carboniferous, and the day may not be far distant when we shall have to hand them to dinner with a pair of tongs. Coal, or rather coal tar, is the basis of all the new colors now in use, such as mauve and magenta. Both these well-known and highly esteemed colors were discovered by English chemists, who have already reaped handsome fortunes by their labor. PERKIN, the discoverer of mauve, was in search of artificial quinine, when he happened upon it, and almost at the same time a Mr. SIMPSON discovered magenta. Both these belong to the aniline, or coal-tar series of dyes, and as the way in which the color is produced has been very explicitly given, I have no hesitation in recapitulating it here. Coal-tar, when distilled, yields a colorless fluid called benzole, but better known under the name of benzine. In this shape it is much used for taking grease-spots out of silk and cloth. A small application for either of these purposes is sufficient to make a man smell as powerfully as a rail fence. Benzole is mixed with a certain proportion of nitric acid, converting it into nitro-benzole, which, when distilled with acetic acid and iron-filings, results in the production of aniline in large quantities. Aniline is a base, and forms crystallizable salts with acids which are analogous with those formed from the metals. The sulphate is the salt generally used in the manufacture of the dyes, a solution of which, mixed with bichromate of potash, is allowed to stand until the action is complete. A black precipitate is formed, which is washed with coal-tar naptha, and digested in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is evaporated to dryness, and the deposit formed is the coloring matter required. Aniline purple dissolves in alcohol, but is nearly insoluble in water, the hydrocarbons and the ethers: in dyeing, an alcoholic solution, diluted with hot water, is used. Both silk and wool take this color very perfectly, but the color obtained in the case of cotton, is far inferior to that obtained on animal substances. Thus, from coal-tar, a filthy fluid, which only a few years ago was a source of torment to gas companies, who were constantly being prosecuted for allowing it to run into the ordinary channels—so offensive was its odor—from this singularly repulsive refuse, springs one of the most important of modern English manufactures, which although still in its infancy, promises to yield results of inestimable value to the country. Aniline was, but a few years ago, a substance so rare as to be known among chemists only by name. Now it is an article of commerce. A few grains suffice to dye many yards of fabric, and it is well that it has this power, for two gallons of coal-tar only yield ten grains of aniline. In the cases containing the new dyes there is a circular block of aniline exhibited, about 20 inches high by 9 inches wide, which is said to be the whole product of 2,000 tons of coal, and to be capable of dyeing 300 miles of silk. Any lady of a calculating turn of mind, says a writer, may calculate to a bushel the precise amount of coal consumed to color the mauve dress in which she is attired. A grain of aniline reduced to a liquid, tinges it at once of that reddish violet, the delicate color of which has no equal in dyeing colors. Mr. PERKIN, it is said, has already discovered a new color, and promises to exhibit it before the close of the Exhibition. Like its predecessors, it is obtained from coal-tar. When these new colors have been naturalized in the world of art, as well as in manufactures, what extraordinary results may be anticipated from the pencils of great colorists! At present, the manufacturers carry everything before them. They can make a silk dress of tough, durable, palpable material, a hundred times brighter and more beautiful than the best artist can paint it. "Dick Tinto" is no longer privileged to flatter a lady's dress as well as her face.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the past two or three weeks, the attendance at the Exhibition has been steadily on the increase, and already exceeds that of the corresponding weeks in 1851. There is hardly a doubt now about the pecuniary success of the undertaking. The building, ugly and expensive as it is, will become one of the fixed sights of London, and perhaps, in the hands of a competent architect, will put on an outer garb of more pretension. The interior cannot well be improved, and the rear, looking out upon the splendid gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, is thoroughly delightful. The Commissioners seem to have cast sheep's-eyes on the Horticultural Gardens from the first, and have ornamented that side of their building so as to harmonize with the architectural plan of so aristocratic a neighbor. The union—should one be effected between Flora and FOWKES—may be good for both parties, and bring about a desirable commingling of city wealth and West End pride. The Society, to tell the truth, has but a scant capital, and is compelled to eke out a limited show of flowers with an excessive allowance of military band. The grounds, too, notwithstanding their elegance—the word is well bestowed on a place where order and good taste exclusively prevail—cannot be compared with the Crystal Palace Grounds; and yet in the race for public favor they must compete with them. Clearly, then, the Society wants a powerful neighbor, quite as much as the Exhibition needs a fashionable friend.

The wedding, if I may use the expression, takes place on Friday next, (the distribution of prizes,) when, for the first time, both establishments become as one.

The builders of the Great Exhibition will not have to pull their work to pieces, nor will the public-spirited citizens who guaranteed the cost thereof, come to grief. At the risk of repeating what may be well known, I must explain that the guarantors of the Exhibition of 1862, are a body of eleven hundred men of substance, who have signed for various sums the guarantee deeds, to the amount of two and a quarter million dollars. Upon this security the Royal Commission has, from time to time, advanced, at four cents interest, the sums necessary for the completion of the building. The contract with the builders is very curious. They are to receive for the erection of the building and the use thereof from May to October, the sum of one million dollars. If the receipts exceed two million dollars, they are to receive half a million dollars more, and surrender their right to remove the building. This sum paid, secures to the Society of Arts—who have been active friends of the Exhibition—the possession forever of the Great Picture Galleries, but the builders *still* have a lien on the rest of the edifice. A further sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars purchases the whole Exhibition—making a grand total of two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the ugliest pile of brick-work in Europe. The beautiful Crystal Palace of 1851, did not cost a third of this sum. The Commissioners estimate that $2,725,000 will be needed to satisfy every demand and leave a free building and a small cash balance. Toward this large sum they have already $1,100,000 in hand. The receipts since the shilling days commenced have varied from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per diem, the average being about $11,500 a day. To this sum has to be added the profits or royalties derived from the refreshment rooms, the sale of catalogues, care of sticks, umbrellas, &c., amounting to $1,500 per day more, which bring up the daily receipts to about $13,000. According to a calculation recently made, it is estimated that if the attendance continued throughout as low as it has hitherto been, there would only be a deficit of $150,000—which, according to the contract, would fall on the builders and not on the guarantors. But it is evident that the daily receipts will gradually increase up to the time of closing. During the past week, and in spite of the weather, which has been most unfavorable, the payments at the door have averaged $15,000 a day, or with the *et ceteras* before referred to, to $16,500. If this continues until the end it will pay all charges and leave a balance of $50,000 clear profit. This is certainly taking a moderate view of the case, for the Exhibition is steadily rising in public favor, and there will be many days toward the close when 80,000, 90,000 or even 100,000 will pay their shillings at the door. It is even calculated by experts in such matters, that after the harvest the daily receipts from all sources will not fall short of $20,000. To sum up all, says a London paper, it appears that if matters went on to the close as poorly as they did for the first fortnight of the shilling days, still everything would be paid, but a small contingent to the contractors. If the receipts go on as they are now doing, everyone will be paid in full, and some $50,000 remain in hand; but if they advance, as the traffic managers of railways say they will do, the Commissioners will wind up triumphantly with $300,000 or $400,000 in hand. It would be a nice dowry for the horticultural bride, would it not, and sufficient to start her as one of the lions of the metropolis. But will she rival her splendid sister at Sydenham, who is chaste as Diana and beautiful and wise as Minerva? Apart from metaphor, it is evident that a sharp competition will take place hereafter between the Kensington Palace of bricks and the Sydenham Palace of glass. The liveliest enterprise will be required at either establishment, but particularly at the Great Exhibition; for in making the Crystal Palace "a thing of beauty," the modest sum of $7,500,000 have already been expended, and to make it "a joy" for a year only, no less than $300,000 are required. Successful competition with such an institution cannot be undertaken by a management so offensively mean-spirited and paltry as that which has so far disgraced the Great Exhibition.

The Bank of England, by the way, is an exhibitor, contributing a large case, wherein bank notes of all denominations from £5 up to £1,000 are invitingly displayed. Instead of the usual signature, the word "canceled" is printed on each note, but as in all other respects the notes are perfect, an official from the old lady of Threadneedle-street hovers lovingly about the case from morning till night; for if any of the notes were stolen, it would be within the resources of science to erase the word canceled and substitute a signature, when its payment at any foreign bank would follow as a matter of course. But this would not be the only evil. A counterfeiter of the most prosperous kind seldom has a thousand pounds to spare wherewith to purchase a model note, and hence the larger denominations are comparatively safe from forgery. But if a thousand-pounder should happen to get into the hands of the fraternity, there is little doubt but it would speedily be blessed with a large family, astonishingly like the parent. The security of the Bank of England notes lays at present in the paper, and in certain private marks. The mere printing and engraving offer no difficulties to the forger; indeed it is related that a feloniously-disposed servant girl, with a pen and ink only, copied her one £5 note on fine tissue paper with such perfect fidelity, that she succeeded in passing several before she was detected. This shows that the text can easily be reproduced so as to deceive the inexperienced. But any one who is accustomed to handle bank notes looks to the water-mark, and although this too has been imitated, it has never been done so with sufficient cleanness to deceive the bank officials. The paper for bank notes is made entirely by one house, and the manufacture is, of course, conducted under as careful supervision as the printing of the notes themselves, for if once the forgers could get a ream or two of paper all the rest would be easy enough. The water-mark they imitate most successfully by a kind of embossing, so perfect as to deceive the most practiced eye, and in fact there is only one way of detecting it, but that fortunately is so simple that every one may be said to have it on the tip of his tongue. If the note is doubtful, a part of the back should be wetted with the sinful member. If genuine, the water-mark shows out brighter than ever; if a counterfeit, it instantly disappears in the surrounding moisture. The paper for bank notes is made in small sheets, large enough for two notes, with nothing to trim or cut off. The plates are laid side by side, and are separated by what is called "a deckle-edge," exhibiting certain flaws in the paper which seem to be accidental, but which in fact are a part of a deep laid scheme to frustrate the efforts of independent artists. The raggedness of the note varies with its denomination, and there is a will-o'-the-wisp spot over the "O" in the large notes, which flies about, according to the amount, in a way that must be painfully perplexing to an ardent criminal, and calculated to lead him to the bad with a sharp turn. These private marks are so well devised, indeed, that the bank authorities who possess the key of them are never deceived. It is affirmed that a counterfeiter, in order to get on the weather side of the bank, must obtain the two notes that were printed on one sheet, and that have following numbers, different edges and different marks, before he can do so. In the case of £5 notes this might be done; but in notes of a larger denomination it is impossible, or nearly so. To guard against accidents from the light-fingered gentry, the bank keeps a watch on its "canceled" notes, feeling pretty certain, as I have before remarked, that, in the hands of a skillful forger, they would quickly be made as good as any others. By the side of this case are specimens of various bank-notes, those for the Government of India having been designed by the Queen herself. Nearly all the foreign Governments of Europe get the plates for their notes and postage stamps executed in England, although, in general neatness and intricacy of design, the work is far inferior to that executed in America.

C. B. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Had THEODORE WINTHROP lived the probabilities are he would have written a book that would have lived. The few works he has left behind him are as brilliant as rainbows, and as full of promise, but they are only rainbows after all. No one of them forms the perfect arch of an enduring monument. Our children and our children's children will honor his name for what he did and not for what he wrote.

Very possibly many of our readers will think that in pronouncing this judgment we are guilty of something very nearly approaching desecration. Not at all. Posterity judges of the painter by his pictures; of an author by his works. Had RUBENS died in his early youth, leaving only the first productions of his pencil as a legacy to the world, we should have accorded to the artist genius and power, and shadowed forth, perhaps, in our own minds, the glorious perfection of color and life which he subsequently attained and breathed into his later works.

To be either under or overrated is the misfortune of the many, to be appreciated is the good fortune of few. The two former fates overtook poor WINTHROP; he now deserves justice. While he lived publishers persistently refused his manuscripts, and critics were cold to him; dead, and the whole conclave came to praise him. Eulogy was exhausted; each critic discovered some new beauty in his works; his style was declared the perfection of novel-writing, his plots ingenious in inception, harmonious in progress, and natural and complete in their culmination. The simple truth is that THEODORE WINTHROP'S novels and stories are good. To say that they are good, is to say that they are greatly superior to the average which publishers inflict upon us. Had they been simply commonplace, they would have found an earlier market. Or had they stood out broad and bold lights against the background of dullness that pleases and soothes the popular mind, they would have caught the eye of publishers and dazzled them into an immediate acknowledgment of their merit. But as it was, there was an incompleteness about them very unsatisfying, something that led the reader to wish they could be laid on the shelf for a few years and then re-written. One becomes wearied of playfulness; the author gambols about on his pages when he should be earnest, and skirmishes with his subject when his whole reserve artillery of thought and expression should be brought into play. His books are all brilliant, but they want consistency, or that quality which in wine is called "body." Everything has a sketchy character; the lines are drawn with boldness and grace, but it is evident that the artist has not gone over his work, "filling in" the figures and stamping the whole with unity.

Edwin Brothertoft is fresh from the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS. WINTHROP himself regarded this as his best work. And it is fuller of promise—a promise, alas, that death cut short of fulfillment—than any of his others. The scene is laid on this continent, and in those early days of the American Revolution when our forefathers were called rebels, and two or three regiments of soldiers were deemed sufficient by the mother country to quell them. Edwin Brothertoft—the descendant of a long line of ancestors, all glorious rebels from their births, battling against tyranny wherever it showed its hydra head—is left by his father with only the family name and the principles and education of a gentleman. This is generally called poverty. Falling in love with a rich heiress—daughter of the slimy attorney, broker, or factor, who devoured his father's estate—he marries her. Thus he secures wealth and misery. Coarse and vulgar in her tastes and intellect, she soon comes to hate Brothertoft, for the simple reason that he is her opposite. And here, be it remarked, will be found the primary cause of much matrimonial unhappiness. The wife's ambition was for rank and title; the husband only aspired to be a patriot. The wife went whither her tastes and natural proclivities guided her, the husband (not dishonored, for Heaven trusts the sacred keeping of a man's honor to no vessel so frail as a woman,) took a place as Sergeant of rebels. By the marriage the Brothertofts had one daughter; this daughter the mother educated into a belief of her father's unworthiness, but tiring of the presence of so pure a creature near her own foul self, planned for her a marriage with a miserable Major. But the veil is torn from the young girl's eyes by an old family servant, and she comes to see her parents in their true relations. The marriage is interfered with by a young National Major wearing a miraculous moustache, the father, and a few other devoted rebels, who capture the tory Major and emancipate the young lady. The mother, in the *mêlée*, wounds her husband, mortally as she supposes and hopes, with a pistol shot; the rebels leave her tied to a chair in the manor house, from which they flee after the successful accomplishment of their mission. By accident, one of their number fires the house while groping for wine in the cellar. The wounded Brothertoft, looking back from his flight, sees the flames climbing skyward, and hastens back to rescue his wife from the burning pile. He succeeds partially, and bears out into the open air the burnt but breathing remains of the once beautiful woman, who would have murdered after dishonoring him. She lives long enough to repent, and then dies—a duty to society that she should have performed earlier in life. This is the story, told in as many words as our brief space will permit.

But WINTHROP tells it better. Little gems of thought and words sparkle all through his narrative; delicate touches of life and character abound that can no more be analysed and reproduced than can the bloom of a flower. One of the most prominent traits of WINTHROP'S character, seems to have been purity of mind—this glows through all his writings as a pearl might on a transparent page. He never tells vice in actual words. When a woman falls, only the flowery path is shown that went before—then comes the black gulf, but here the author is silent—beyond he holds up the bitter, remorseful end. *Edwin Brothertoft*, is a novel of rare promise, evidencing the germ of remarkable power. The world will regret that such promise and power was not permitted to arrive at their full fruition.

—*Rifle Shots at Past and Passing Events*; "a poem in three cantos—being hits at time on the wing, by an inhabitant of the comet of 1861," is published by T. B, PETERSON & BROS. We are very glad indeed that the book is not written by any inhabitant of this earth. We should be very sorry indeed to believe that, of all the fools who live beneath the moon, any individual one would or could be guilty of such a performance. The wonder that next suggests itself is, that any publisher on earth could be found to print it. Very little does the book merit the title of rifle shots; one can only think, in connection with it, of an alarming quantity of wretched wet powder, burnt in a miserable old flint-lock musket, that does nothing but fizzle, smell badly and provoke everybody. We shall object to comets for the future if their inhabitants subject us to such remarkable inflictions. Let them run their flaming prows into us, or switch our patient faces with their nebulous tails, if so disposed; let them divert the milky way from its channel and deluge us with a rapid shower of curdy constellations, if it will gratify a weak cometary spite. But no inhabitant of a comet, or any other round, square, or triangular thing that floats in the air, has a right to do what this cometary creature has done. We people of earth have some reserved rights on which we can fall back if need be as a last resource. Such books as the one before us are unconstitutional.

—It is pleasant to read of green hillsides and fragrant fields, even when business cares chain us to the City. The scent of pine cones and the breath of clover blooms can be conveyed to us in tolerable condition done up in paper. So far as the country itself is concerned, it is one vast immeasurable humbug. One can make himself comfortable and rural enough in an attic-room in any populous city, by buying a few yards of green baize, and hanging strings of unripe apples on the walls of his room. And he can thus avoid the trouble and expense of traveling. Or he can buy *The White Hills*, by THOMAS STARR KING, just published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and learn in five minutes more about their legends, their landscape and their poetry, than he could by climbing over them for a month. Mr. KING has fished up from the bottom of traditionary lakes, and the bosoms of aboriginal valleys, material for a charming glass of cool sentiment, mosaic, and Chaucer & Nimrod have still in beauty of type, binding and illustration, that must make it a popular Summer volume.

— Parson BROWNLOW is the fashion, necessarily Parson BROWNLOW'S book has an astounding sale. It can scarcely be called pleasant reading, nor are the illustrations of a more soothing nature than the letter-press. Shaggy, bearded rebel ruffians scourging, shooting and hanging "Union men," these are the pictures on which we look. Scarcely a fine-art gallery, certainly. We are led to infer that murder is the staple of Secession. The heart of the reader grows sick, and he can only find relief in the hope that the Parson has exaggerated slightly. Or it may be the book is a true one. So is the "Pirate's Own Book," but we shouldn't read it from choice, nevertheless. The matter of the book is not at all relieved by the style. There is a breadth and boldness of epithet and adjective about it, to which eastern readers are as little accustomed as they are to the rough edge of the backwoodman's axe. It rather makes one start; frankly, we don't admire it. Undoubtedly the Parson is a very pure patriot, but we never admired his style of writing in the Knoxville *Whig*. We are not now excessively partial to it in his book.

—A pamphlet was published some months ago in Boston, titled "The Rejected Stone." It was a strong, vigorous piece of writing, and attracted considerable attention, winning respect even from non-subscribers to the bold, radical views advanced. There was naturally some curiosity to know the author. The secret is now revealed on the title page of "The Golden Hour," a neat little book published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, where we read "By MAURICE D. CONWAY, author of 'The Rejected Stone.'" Like its predecessor, *The Golden Hour* is a terse, vigorous book, full of blood and life. It cries out in trumpet tones against Slavery, and demands abolition both as the end of the war and its means. Many will differ with Mr. CONWAY, but all must respect him; a few will perhaps pronounce him insane, none inane.

—*Among the Pines; Or, South in Secession Times*, by EDMUND KIRKE, is published by J. R. GILMORE. The story, in serial form, ran through the *Continental Monthly*. It presents us with some novel, admirable and truthful pictures of Southern life, extenuating nothing and setting nothing down in malice. The book is an especially interesting one at present—quite as much so as though it were a record of foreign travel.

— A revised edition of ALBERT DURER'S (the artist's) "Married Life," is published by JAMES MILLER. The life of an artist is always, or nearly always a romance; and this life of ALBERT DURER eminently possesses the element of romance, though it was a married one.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's for August comes to us, as usual, in advance of the month, fair and smiling as a guest who is well assured of a welcome. The newspaper that brought intelligence of a great victory for the National arms could not make its appearance at loyal breakfast tables with a more confident air, and yet its cream-colored cover has not caught the faintest blush of crimson from the fields where the thousand battle-fires burn; in its pages we vainly look for even the dimmest reflection of the prevailing sentiment of the multitude. The chubby cherub, and the fat and fudgy little seraphim on the cover are disporting themselves precisely as they did in the days of peace, the one blowing soap-bubbles, the others recklessly raining roses, and other vegetables from inexhaustible baskets. But very many of the public are also occupied with somewhat similar saponaceous and floral amusements, and the cherubim, seraphim, or any other phim, resident in Franklin-square or elsewhere, have a right to mimic them.

We are glad to learn that with the opening of the cotton ports, *Harper's* is again finding its way South. Five or six hundred copies, it is stated, are regularly shipped to New-Orleans. This is an excellent idea. The Magazine is an admirable sedative as well as an effective civilizer. Wrapped in the repose of its pages the Southerners will forget that war exists, and possibly go to sleep. Interested in the opening chapters of Miss EVANS' new novel, "Romola,"—commenced in the present number—they'll resign themselves complacently to the tender and cautious advances of an anaconda; reading TROLLOPE, and remembering that he is a native of England, as well as the author of "Orley Farm," they will come to hate that country so as to reject any plan of foreign intervention that may be offered. "The Advetures of Philip," now very near their closing chapters, will create some good feeling toward the country that has produced such a keen, trenchant humorist and satirist as the author; but still, one THACKERAY can no more relieve the dreariness of a country that produces a thousand TROLLOPES than one *Corn-hill* can redeem a field full of mullen stalks. Another advantage that *Harper's* possesses to entitle it to Southern support and consideration, and no inconsiderable one, is this: so plainly are its pages printed that he who runs may read.

People always like to know the author of the stories they read. In addition to the serials commencing and closing, mentioned above, *Harper's* contains two illustrated articles, "A Flying Trip Through Norway," by J. Ross BROWNE, and "Along the Wharves," by J. W. WATSON; "Tommatoo," a pleasant little story deftly told by lips that are now silent, the late FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN; an interesting biographical sketch of JOHN P. KENNEDY, by JAMES WYNNE; "Marginalia, by John Adams," by CHARLES T. CONDON; a continuation of Miss MULOCK'S new story, "Mistress and Maid"—and we must confess that thus far we have succeeded in founding no attachment for either Mistress or Maid, and greatly prefer "John Halifax, Gentleman"; "South Carolina Nullification, by B. J. LOSSING; an article on CHAS. DICKENS, by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and the usual Monthly Record, Easy Chair, Drawer and other ornamental furniture. Altogether, the *Magazine* for the August month is an uncommonly good number, but we do wish it would speak out heartily for the National cause.

—The August *Atlantic* is gymnastic. The leading article treats of gymnastics—"The New Gymnastics." It is illustrated. One finds himself in a picture-gallery where he would least expect one. Muscular women are "putting up their fins"—the phrase is technical, and will be understood by all familiar with the ring—and athletic belles are putting up dumb-bells; all this, too, with an ease and elasticity perfectly astounding. The article is written by DION LEWIS, M. D. It is a well-written article enough, but we entertain a prejudice against it on high moral grounds. We object to having our wives muscular, our sweethearts athletic. We seriously question whether muscularity is half so excellent a thing in woman as a soft hand or a low voice. Pressing a damsel's hand in the old orthodox lover fashion, the fashion that has existed ever since moonbeams were invented, and who would want a vice-like grip, cracking fingers and disjointing knuckles in return? This would affect single men mainly. But what double MAN—or married man—would want to have his wife flourishing around the room of mornings—in domestic *dishabille*, possibly—dropping dumb-bells on his toes or on the unprotected head of the little creature in the cradle? Oh! Dr. DION LEWIS, it will be more tolerable in the last great day for the man who invented baby-jumpers and small-headed pins than for thee.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S article on the late H. D. THOREAU, of Concord, Mass., will prove intensely interesting to all who knew the man, instructive to all who did not. A strange elfish creature—"King of the Gypsies," as EMERSON was wont to call him—shutting himself out from human concourse and sympathies, and holding weird revels with birds and beasts, fishes and flowers, in preference. Men knew very little of him, but the companions of his choice knew and loved him. He was a practical professor of natural history, and should have written a book. His classifications and descriptions would have been simple and brief. This is what he wrote of chubs: "The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like boiled brown paper, salted." Here we have the very essence of truth corked down in a dozen words. In like manner, he would have written the whole history of fishes,—a nervous history,—that could be engraved on the scale of a salmon. THOREAU knew something of life, and is author of many a sentence of practical philosophy that goes to the mark like a rifle bullet: "The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perchance, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a woodshed of them." Would the forests of the world suffice to build woodsheds, think you? "Nature is conservative in her economy," says THOREAU, "she reserves no wilds yet will find a trout in the milk." Thus, such circumstantial evidence would hang a man, for always causing one to suspect the cow. THOREAU was not so well known as he should have been; this paper of EMERSON'S will make him familiar to all.

In addition to the articles already named, the *Atlantic* has a somewhat Diamond Lens-ish story, "My Lost Art," by M. D. CONWAY—a gentleman, by the way, who is rapidly making for himself a name and a place in literature; "Life in the Open Air," the commencement of one of THEODORE WINTHROP'S crisp stories; "Concerning Disagreeable People," by the "Country Parson;" "Mr. Axtell;" "The Sam Adams Regiments in the Town of Boston," by RICHARD FROTHINGHAM; "My Daphne," a poem by Mrs. A. D. F. WHITNEY; "To William Lowell Putnam," a poem by WHITTIER; "In War Time;" "Amy Wentworth," another poem, by whom we know not; "The Horrors of San Domingo," by JOHN WEISS, "A Summer Day;" and the customary reviews and literary notices.

—Mr. O. C. MARSH, who graduated at Yale College but three years ago, has achieved the distinction of furnishing the July number of the *American Journal of Science and Art* its leading article. It is a paper descriptive of a new Enaliosaurian which he found in the coal formation of Nova Scotia. The importance of the discovery, in a scientific point of view, may be inferred from the fact that Prof. AGASSIZ declares this species to be "a nearer approximation to a synthesis between fish and reptile than has yet been seen." "The discovery of the Ichthyosauri," he adds, "was not more important than that of these vertebræ." R. M. BACHE, Assistant in the United States Coast Survey, gives quite an agreeable paper on a very disagreeable subject, "the Physiology of Seasickness." All who may be subject to this malady hereafter, will be delighted to know that it is not the "mere action of motion upon the body" which produces seasickness, but that the qualms and retchings which attend it are the result of a diseased brain—not directly of a perturbed stomach. Prof. LOOMIS gives the ninth article on the "Electrical Currents" and their connection with the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis. Dr. HAYDEN discusses the Mandan Indians and the grammatical structure of their language; Dr. NEWBURY presents some interesting notes on American Fossil Fishes, and Prof. WYMAN the results of experiments on the formation of Infusoria in boiled solutions of organic matter. These articles, with several of less importance, and the usual summary of scientific intelligence, make up a number of the *Journal* which will be more interesting to the general reader than any which has appeared for months.

—The July number of the *American Theological Review*, which is published by Rev. W. H. BIDWELL, at No. 5 Beekman-street, opens with an article on "Psychology and Scepticism," by Rev. Dr. L. P. HICKOK, Acting President of Union College. Dr. HICKOK reviews a review of his work on Rational Psychology, which appeared in the Princeton *Repertory* some time ago, and the critic in question is shown up in a way which convicts him of obstinate ignorance or unpardonable stupidity. In repeated instances he quotes, as the opinions of Dr. HICKOK, sentiments which he places in the mouth of the sceptic whose positions the "Rational Psychology" was expressly written to combat. But the leading article in this number of the *Review* is that on "British Sympathy with America." The shallowness of the pretexts urged by the English reviews, and some of the leading journals, for abetting the rebellion, are ably exposed, and particular attention is paid to the *North British Review*, an infamous article from which has been frequently quoted, or alluded to, by the daily journals during the last few weeks. The castigation administered to the *North British* should shame it into a conviction that it is the organ of the Free Church of Scotland, and therefore an unfit ally for secession and Slavery, and bring it back to its original standpoint; for only a few months ago it gave place in its pages to one of the most thorough expositions of the fallacies and madness of the rebellion which has yet appeared in any foreign periodical.

—One of our best Quarterlies, *The New-Englander*, came with July, and lies before us. Not again will the public see a number until the sullen skies of October bend overhead. *The New-Englander* comes with the seasons, not with the months. But there is this consolation for the far-betweenness of its visits—it stays long and says a good deal while it stays. The following is the attractive table of contents of the present number: "The Pre-Ismalic Arabs," by WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.; "The Hebrew Worshipper," by Rev. J. N. TARBOX; "Schleiermacher as a Man," by Rev. W. L. GAGE; "The County Parson in Town," by WM. E. BOIES; "England from 1760 to 1860," by GEO. M. TOWLE; "The House of Neptune," by E. L. PORTER; "Christ Dying for the Sins of Men the Foundation of the Christian Superstructure," by Rev. W. B. BROWN; "The Book of Nabathœan Agriculture," by Prof. JAMES HADLEY; "Church-Going," by O. W. KIMBALL; "England during our War," by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON; "What is the Cost of Tract Distribution," by Rev. L. BACON.

—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* occupies in the commercial world a position analogous to that of an old and faithful broker, one with whom the whole business community has been familiar for years, who has passed through all the financial storms and shocks of his period, weathering them safely. To the general public it presents the reverend head and front of a gray-headed judge, of rare reliability and experience, who has been innumerable times weighed in the balance and never found wanting. When the founder of the magazine died, so long had his name been identified with it as pillar and prop, that it was feared its fortunes would suffer, that drifting into incompetent hands it would soon sink out from the regard and memory of merchants to be whelmed by the waters of oblivion. But the fear was unfounded. The present editor has maintained the standard of excellence which his predecessor adopted. The July number, for instance, discusses the history of the Petroleum family, in a most pleasant vein, and not more unctiously than ably. The enlargement by Government of the Erie, Oswego and Illinois Canals is vehemently opposed, as a measure at the present time both impolitic and unnecessary. A valuable journal of Banking, Currency and Finance is given. The pages headed "Commercial Regulations" contain the measures affecting commerce that have been taken by the different Governments during the month; and we also have a journal of Mining, Manufactures and Art, of Insurance, Railway, Canal and Telegraph statistics, and other valuable and interesting matter.

The Gun Metal Problem—Foreign Consumption of Franklinite Ore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your very interesting article in yesterday's TIMES, entitled "*Modern Iron Making—New Elements in Warfare.*" You have opened up a subject of the highest importance to this country at the present moment, both as regards iron and the application of science in the production of an article of superior strength and hardness to anything heretofore known.

In the course of your remarks you refer to an improved quality of metal used in England and other European countries and cite those scientific and successful manipulators of the material, BESSEMER, KRUPP, &c. Respecting the operations of BESSEMER in working the improved quality of iron, you state: "Its quality is illustrated by a variety of specimens, for instance, a railway rail, 40 feet long, is twisted cold into a spiral, and a bar, 5 inches square, is folded together like a pocket-rule, all without fracture. This metal is not only shown, but has been used for several years in the form of saws, chisels, boiler-plate, cannon shafting, &c.; and its success is complete. It is made in England, Sweden and Germany and is about to be made even in India. But there never was a pound of it made in America, or used by our Departments, or contemplated in the immense Government Iron-works, lately discussed by Congress, as far as we are aware."

Now all this, Mr. Editor, is literally true, but behind all this is another great truth, which, perhaps, may be calculated to astonish. It will be scarcely believed that the very superior article turned out by the Bessemer process, to which you refer, *is made from the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, and shipped to England.* Yet such is the fact.

By reference to the London *Engineer*, a periodical devoted to the scientific working of metals and engineering, of April, 1862, you will find the following:

"There is one important fact not known to the public in reference to the secrets of the Bessemer process of making iron. That plan is called the pneumatic process—the engine metal receiving a blast of air for the purpose of removing the excess of carbon. BESSEMER has found many what he called a metallic compound of iron and manganese in admixture with the pig metals of England. This compound turns out to be Franklinite pig metal of New-Jersey, which has been sent in considerable quantities to Great Britain, the parties on the other side of the water being ignorant of the uses to which it has been applied."

The cast steel locomotive tire to which you refer as being on exhibition in London, is made from the Franklinite metal. During the past year both the Franklinite ore and pig metal have been shipped to England for the manufacture of this superior article of steel.

With those vast Franklinite iron mines in Sussex County, New-Jersey, not more than 50 miles from the City of New-York, the whole civilized world is running ahead of us in the quality of the material used in every department where iron is necessary, and they come to these very mines that lie at our own door for their best material!

IRON CLAD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1862.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Letter from the Executive Committee to the President.

NEW-YORK AGENCY OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 498 Broadway, July 21, 1862.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Three hundred thousand raw recruits are about to be called into the field. It is impossible for the U. S. Sanitary Commission to contemplate this momentous fact without a profound feeling of its obligation to lend Government whatever aid and counsel its peculiar experience may enable it to offer as to the safest and best method of getting these men into the field and keeping them there in the most serviceable condition and with the highest attainable economy of life and health. After studying for fifteen months the sanitary interests of our great army, we have arrived at definite conclusions as to measures necessary to protect these new levies against certain of the dangers that threaten them, and it is our plain duty, as a "Commission of inquiry and advice in regard to the Sanitary interests of the United States Forces," to submit these conclusions, most respectfully, to the consideration of yourself, their Commander-in-Chief.

The careless and superficial medical inspection of recruits made at least twenty-five per cent. of the volunteer army raised last year, not only utterly useless, but a positive encumbrance and embarrassment, filling our hospitals with invalids and the whole country with exaggerated notions of the dangers of war that now seriously retard the recruiting of the new levies so urgently need. The wise and humane regulations of the United States army that require a minute and searching investigation of the physical condition of every recruit, were during the Spring and Summer of 1861 criminally disregarded by Inspecting Officers. In twenty-nine per cent. of the regiments mustered into service during that period there had been no pretence even of a thorough inspection. Few regiments have thus far taken the field that did not include among their rank and file many boys of from fourteen to sixteen—men with hernia, varicose veins, consumption and other diseases, wholly unfitting them for duty, and which could not have escaped the eye of a competent Medical Officer—and others with constitutions broken by intemperance or disease, or long past the age of military service. Each of these men cost the nation a certain amount of money, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. Not one of them was able, however well disposed, to endure a week's hardship or render the nation a dollar's worth of effective service in the field. Some regiments left ten per cent. of their men in hospitals on the road, before they reached the seat of war. No National crisis can excuse the recruiting of such material. It increases for a time the strength of the army on paper, but diminishes its actual efficiency. It is a mere source of weakness, demoralization and wasteful expense, and of manifold mischief to the army and to the National cause. The frequent spectacle of immature youth, and men of diseased or enfeebled constitutions returning to their homes shattered and broken down after a month of camp life, destructive to themselves and useless to the country, has depressed the military spirit and confidence of the people. How can we escape a repetition of this manifest evil except by a more vigilant and thorough inspection of our new levies? And how can such inspection be secured? We respectfully submit that no new recruits should be accepted until they have been examined by medical officers of the United States Army, entirely without personal interest in the filling up of any regiment. And these medical men should have had some experience in the hardships and exposures of military life. No one, in short, should be allowed to serve as a Medical Inspector of recruits who has not passed a regular Army Board named by the Surgeon-General himself, and convened at some one of the great centres of medical science.

A large percentage of the disease and weakness of our armies up to this time, (in other words the waste of many millions of our National resources,) has been due to the inexperience of medical and military officers alike, as to the peculiar dangers and exposures that surround the soldier in camp and on the march, and which render the money the nation has expended in putting him into the field a far more precarious investment than it would be, were he kept under strict subjection to sanitary laws. The liability of soldiers to disease should be far less than it is. It would be so were they required to observe the laws of health. They and their officers, and the people and the Government, have thus far too generally overlooked those laws. But the last twelve months have taught the army and the people the immense importance of sanitary science in war. Our school has been costly, but it has already taught us much. For the last three months thousands and thousands of wan and wasted forms brought North by railroad, and on hospital transports, stricken by no rebel bullet, but by far deadlier enemies of the nation—malarial fever and camp dysentery—have been impressing on the people the lesson the Sanitary Commission has been endeavoring to teach ever since the war began, viz.: That our soldiers were in far greater danger from diseases than from the violence of their enemies—and that we lose ten men uselessly by preventable disease for every man destroyed by the enemy.

We have been learning rapidly during the past year. If we have learned anything, it has been that it was a mistake to keep the regular army and the

will be abundantly confirmed, and more forcibly argued.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FREDK. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
} Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission.

NOTE.—The following is an extract from a report to the Sanitary Commission, by its actuary, Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, which is now in press:

"Since one hundred and four (104.4) out of every thousand men, (officers and privates together,) in the entire army, is the constant proportion of sick, it follows that, to secure in the field a constant force of five hundred thousand (500,000) *effective* (or healthy and able) men, the nation must constantly maintain, in hospitals or elsewhere, an additional force of fifty-eight thousand (58,000) sick men, making the entire force maintained, both sick and effective, to consist of five hundred and fifty-eight thousand (558,000) men; four per cent., or 22,000 of this entire force would be commissioned officers, and 96 per cent., or 536,000 enlisted men. And since to supply continuous losses in the ranks of the enlisted men, other than losses from expiration of service, requires recruits at the annual rate of 229 per 1,000 enlisted men, it follows, that to keep the ranks of these 536,000 enlisted men constantly full, will require annually 123,000 recruits; 29,000 of these recruits being demanded to supply the annual loss occasioned by death; 54,000, the loss arising from discharged from service, mainly from disability; 27,000 for excess of desertions over returns of deserters to duty; 7,000 missing in action, not subsequently otherwise accounted for, and 6,000, the loss from other causes.

"To repeat—assuming the returns of the period from the 1st of June, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1862, as the basis of calculation, it follows, that to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, the nation must not only maintain 58,000 sick men, but it must also recruit the ranks of the enlisted portion of these forces with new material, at the rate of 123,000 per annum, so long as the war shall last; a rate somewhat exceeding 10,000 recruits per month. Of these 123,000 annual recruits, 83,000 are to supply losses by death and discharges from service, (exclusive of discharges for expiration of its term); 34,000 for desertions and missing in action (not returned or otherwise accounted for;) and 6,000 to supply other losses specified and unspecified.

"The five hundred thousand (500,000) effective men are equivalent in number to the number of men in 573 regiments of the average numerical strength (that is 872 men each); and the 58,000 sick equivalent to 67 regiments of average numerical strength; the entire force of 558,000 men to be maintained being equivalent to 640 regiments of average strength."

The Army of the Potomac—Its Sanitary Condition and Wants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Availing myself of the medium of communication offered by your widely-circulated journal, I beg leave to present to the public mind some facts of interest, and throw out some hints suggested to my mind by observation of the true condition of our troops. Our good friends at the North are always sending something to soldiers, either through the channels of private munificence, the various relief associations, or that most useful and beneficent organization, the Sanitary Commission, and it is to tell them what we need most now that I write. The army diet of hard crackers and salt meat, with but few vegetables, and especially the privations of that terrible week of battles, has added much to the sick list, and scurvy has made its appearance in several of the regiments. At this season of the year, particularly, the system requires the various succulent vegetables and vegetable acids. Nothing can be more grateful and acceptable to a soldier than a dish of onions, with some good sour pickles. The army is well provided with clothing of all descriptions. Send no more havelocks—the men usually put them on once, and then throw them aside. They are uncomfortable, useless things. A present of straw hats to a regiment would be desirable. No more unsuitable covering for the head can be devised in this scorching sun than the closely fitting dark blue cloth cap with its narrow visor. The turbans of the Zouave are preferable even, as the color does not attract the sun's rays as much. The great want now is vegetables, more particularly those known as anti-scorbutics. As the war is likely to last a year or two yet I hope the dealers in canned fruits and vegetables will bear in mind the army needs this Summer, and lay by a good store for Winter use. If you have a friend in the army, then, and wish to contribute to his joy, and at the same time to his health, send him a box of pickled cabbage, onions, prepared soup, tomatoes or canned fruit. The officers of the Sanitary Commission, ever watchful and on the alert for what concerns the health of the army, will, I have no doubt, soon send their barges and boats freighted with sourkrout, onions, pickles, concentrated milk, and the various vegetables, instead of bandages, lint and the various articles of clothing.

Trusting that the publication of the above may be the means of restoring to some pale cheeks the rosy hue of health, and at the same time contributing to the joy of the grateful soldier,

I remain, very truly yours,
CHARLES L. HUBBELL, M. D.,
Surgeon Twelfth N. Y. V.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. George C. Dekay.

The United States steam transport *Fulton* arrived at this port on the 23d inst., bringing the remains of the gallant young officer, GEORGE C. DEKAY, who fell mortally wounded on the 26th of May, while leading the advance upon a rebel artillery camp, at Grand Gulf. He received a charge of twelve buckshot in the side and left arm. He lingered at the hospital, in New-Orleans, just a month, and expired on the 27th day of June—within two months of completing his twentieth year. He was a son of Com. GEORGE C. DEKAY, a brave sailor and patriotic citizen, whose dearest care was early to instill into the minds of his children that love of country and allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, which have so strikingly shown themselves, both in DRAKE, his eldest child, who is aid to Gen. MANSFIELD, and in GEORGE, late aid to Gen. WILLIAMS.

The latter, GEORGE, was pursuing a collegiate course in the Polytechnic School of Dresden, when his country, as he thought, needed his services, and, against much opposition, he insisted upon returning to assist in putting down the rebellion, though his prospects for graduating with honor were most brilliant. He was offered no less than three commissions, and was selected by Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, as his aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant. Every one has read of their tedious Winter and Spring at Hatteras, and on Ship Island and at Vicksburgh. It was on the return of the troops down the river that he was fired upon, and while gallantly leading the advance upon the rebel camp he fell. Though so very young, his great mental and physical attractions, together with a most winning and gentle disposition, combined with the fearlessness of an Indian, had endeared him, in no common degree, to his comrades and superiors, while those beneath him looked up to him with a love and reverence that were most remarkable. His family and friends express themselves especially grateful to Capt. JOHN CLARK, of the Commissariat Department in New-Orleans, and to Dr. BLACK, special physician to the deceased, for their unwearied kindness and devotion to the young invalid.

His mother is the only child of J. R. DRAKE, the author of the "Culprit Fay," "American Flag," and many other beautiful poems. He leaves several sisters and brothers to mourn his loss. He was given a military funeral, with great honor, by command of the Major-General. GEN. SHEPLEY thus responded to the order: "The Army of the United States in this Department mourns over the loss of a young and gallant officer, endeared to them by the possession of every attribute of the chivalric officer and the accomplished gentleman,"—and this for a boy not yet 20 years of age. His last days found him conscious of his condition and resigned to God's will. His remains were removed to the family vault at Hempstead, L. I

Lieut. Charles Francis Van Duzer.

We regret to learn that the sad news of the death of this young officer has been confirmed. He fell in the action at Gaines' Mill on the 27th of June. For several weeks hopes have been entertained that he was still alive, a prisoner in Richmond, but recent intelligence corroborates the original report.

Lieut. VAN DUZER was attached to the Twelfth Infantry of the Regular army, and was acknowledged to be one of its most efficient and promising officers. To a natural taste for military life, he united much practical knowledge acquired by diligent study and long service in the Seventh Regiment of this City. He accompanied that regiment to Washington in the Spring of 1861, and on their return was invited to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cameron Zouaves. He afterwards joined the regular army, however, with a view of following the profession permanently. At the time of the unfortunate battle he was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, but his senior officer being absent, he left the hospital to take command of his company, and while bravely leading them to the hottest of the fight, he was shot through the head and died instantly. His popular manners and quick intelligence had won the admiration of a host of friends, and now that he is gone even strangers who hear of his dauntless courage and devotion to duty will bestow upon his memory "the passing tribute of a sigh."

The Death of Capt. McClure.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 14, 1862.

At a meeting of the members and officers of the General Court Martial assembled at Huntsville, to express their sympathies with the members of Capt. W. T. MCCLURE'S family, and their own grief at the loss of one of their members, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. W. T. MCCLURE, Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Kentucky has lost a worthy citizen, the United States a gallant soldier, and each of us a dear friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be conveyed by the secretary to the members of Capt. MCCLURE'S family, and be published in the Louisville and New-York papers.

GEO. P. JONETT,
Lieut.-Col. Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, President.
N. M. WARD, Capt. Tenth O. V. I., Secretary.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American News Rooms, London, for the week ending July 12, 1862.

C. A. Burgess, New-York; J. M. Gilbert, New-York; J. G. Fell, Philadelphia; A. H. Blackall, Chicago; Jas. Bell, United States; Dr. Jas. H. Bush, New-York; M. J. Hartnett, St. Louis; C. H. Zug, Pittsburgh; Dr. Hinis and wife, Columbus, O.; Mrs. J. Murray, Delaware; Miss Anna Sanborn, Delaware; Sam. Naller, Whitewater, Mass.; John Westall, Fall River, Mass.; C. L. Flint, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Hyatt and wife, Edinburgh; F. H. Johnson, New-York; Robert Riddell, Philadelphia; Miss. C. Riddell, Philadelphia; Emil Ruger, New-York; A. P. Putnam, Roxbury, Mass.; Fred. Frothingham, Portland; Jacob Hoffner, Cincinnati, O.; F. P. Abbott, Berlin; J. M. Pattee, Philadelphia; Benj. Saeltzer, Philadelphia; L. D. Brewster, Connecticut; C. B. Holcnkiss, Paris; Jno. B. Kirsch, Chicago; Alfred Bedford, New-York; H. B. Hammond, United States Consul, Dublin; A. Richmeir, New-York; J. Crawford Thom, Paris; J. Burton Jones, Louisville; W. S. Merrill, United States; W. Glosson, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Spencer, New-York; S. Y. Peter, New-York; J. H. Ormsby, Albany, N. Y.; G. H. Ormsby, Albany, N. Y.; B. W. Conklin, Hartford, Conn.; O. B. Clapp, Boston; C. F. A. Hinrides, New-York; Hiram Powers, Florence; Longworth Powers, Florence; David Webster, Philadelphia; H. A. Garrett, New-York.

—Rev. Dr. Plumer, who has had so much trouble with his congregation in Allegheny, Penn., either because of his sympathy with the rebels or supposed want of sympathy with the Government, has been "smoked out" at last. In a card, which he has just published, he says: "I regard it as my solemn duty and my high privilege to sustain this Government; and against any and every attempt to destroy it, I intend to sustain it in word and deed, by precept and example, with my prayers, with the little worldly goods I possess, and, if called thereto, with my life. I would not live under it if I could not heartily do these things. I have often spoken and written for it, but never against it. For better and for worse I own no other Government than that under which I now enjoy all my temporal blessings. I have long ago written, and I still maintain, that there is no provision in our form of Government for secession, and that secession is revolution. Of these things I have so long and familiarly spoken, both publicly and privately, and they have for many years entered so fully into the very elements of my principles, that I was surprised when I was told that any one thought it would be proper last I should avow them any more publicly than I had already done, in order to prevent a misunderstanding of my true position."

—The Panama *Bulletin* tells this curious story: "It will be recollected that, about four years ago Mrs. Kearney, wife of the late Mr. James Kearney, died in this city. Her husband, at that time being a merchant in Aspinwall, had a zinc coffin made, in which she was placed, and also a quantity of alcohol, the whole then imbedded in charcoal in a still larger coffin, for the purpose of preserving her, as it was her husband's intention of having her remains sent to England; but shortly afterward he took sick himself and died, as also his child. The body then remained in the cemetery undisturbed, until, a short time ago, instructions were received from her relations in England to have the body exhumed and interred in the cathedral. On opening the coffin the body was found to be petrified and perfectly marble-like, but strange to say, as quick as the air got to the body, it changed to a light copper color."

—A few days ago Mr. Charles Northrop, of the firm of Wm. R. Green & Co., of Memphis, was captured about fifteen miles from that city by a gang of guerillas, headed by a former Presbyterian clergyman named Porter. Mr. Northrop has recently visited quite an extensive section of country around Memphis in search of cotton. Out of one lot of twenty-five bales, he succeeded in carrying sixteen to Memphis; and next day, while hauling in the remaining nine bales, he was captured as stated. The cotton was burned, and a receipt for the same given by Porter in the name of the Southern Confederacy. After a brief detention, Mr. Northrop was released, and is now safe again in Memphis.

—On Saturday morning last three important State prisoners arrived in Baltimore from Martinsburgh. Their names are Moses S. Grantham, State Senator from Berkley County to the Virginia State Senate; I. Thornton Young, Confederate Postmaster at Martinsburgh, when in possession of the Confederates, and Adam Small, member from Martinsburgh to the Virginia House of Delegates. They were sent to Fort McHenry.

—The following persons were released from the Military Prison, in Louisville, on Saturday last, after taking the oath of allegiance and giving the amount of bail affixed to their names: Wm. Nelson, $20,000; Payton H. Snooks, $5,000; Joseph Sweeney, $2,000; J. H. M. Morris, $10,000; R. A. Seay, $2,000; Wm. B. Hunter, $2,000; Geo. W. Rhodes, $10,000; J. P. Sanford, $2,000; and Charles Kennett, $2,000. Thomas J. Nall was unconditionally released.

—Vallandigham is ventilating his treason in Ohio, without any hindrance. He spoke at Hamilton a few evenings since. This rebellion, he said, could not be put down by coercion or war, for the Southern people would resist to the bitter end. Their lives, liberty and property were at stake, and they *never, never* would yield, and *never* could be conquered. He hoped to see the Union restored, but it never could be till the Northern Abolition Party was annihilated.

—Col Baker, of the Government detective force in Washington, learned that a duel was to take place on Monday at Arlington, between Capt. McKenzie, said to be formerly of the British army, and a Capt. Whitaker. On repairing thither he captured McKenzie and brought him to the city, where he was held in $1,000 bail, under the law to prevent duelling, but in default of security he was sent to jail.

—The vestibule of one of the churches in New-Haven was the scene of a knock-down fight between two of the prominent members of the society just before service on Sunday morning last. The affray lasted for some minutes—when the combatants were separated by the bystanders, not however, until they were badly bruised and disfigured.

—A nephew of Chief Justice Taney, who recently held a commission in the rebel army, but has been allowed the liberty of Norfolk on parole, has again been placed under arrest, in that city, for abusing a newsboy who was selling Northern papers, and afterwards drawing a knife upon the boy's father when he protested against his conduct.

—The State Comptroller indorsed Gov. Morgan's action in offering $50 bounty to volunteers by the following brief telegram:

ALBION, July 17, 1862.

GOV. MORGAN: You have done exactly right. All approve your action. The county will furnish its share of men in ten days. S. E. CHURCH.

—United States District-Attorney Larned, of the Chicago District, Illinois, has published a card telling why he does not take extreme measures with those in that State who are guilty of acting and talking as seditiously as they dare. He says that he goes just as far as the law allows, and that he would be glad to go further.

—Col. E. W. Pierce, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who lost an arm in the recent battles before Richmond, is the Brigadier-General who was held responsible by many for the disaster at Big Bethel, when Gen. Butler commanded at Fortress Monroe. He is recovering rapidly from his recent injuries, and will soon resume his command.

—The Hon. Amos Kendall has tendered to the New-Baptist Church, in Washington, the use of $10,000 for eight years, without interest, to aid them in the erection of a house of worship. He further gives them the dividend of $25,800 worth of stock in the American Telegraph Company for the same number of years.

—Gen. Shields was honored with a banquet in Philadelphia a few evenings since, at which a singular speech was made by Gen. Patterson. He freely abused the Senate for neglecting to confirm his friend as a Major-General, and declared that the "woodly heads" had brought on the war and were protracting it.

—The Zeb. Ward who owns some of the horses which have exhibited their qualities to the Bostonians during the last week, is the same one who suffered so heavily by Morgan's recent raid. The guerrillas took his bloodied horses and left their broken-down nags. Probably Mr. Ward is convinced of the falsity of the maxim that "exchange is no robbery."

—C. R. Griggs, Sutler of Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, met with a severe loss of goods near Sulphur Rock, Ark., on the evening of the 4th of July. They were captured by a band of Texan Rangers, and taken into camp five miles above Batesville. Mr. Griggs' loss is about $12,000.

—Some of the dwellers on the northern borders of Maine have taken up Summer residences in Canada, to avoid being drafted. They offer to work for their board until it is decided whether the State will be obliged to have recourse to this resort to fill her quota.

—Hon. Jos. Segar, in a note to the *National Intelligencer*, explains his position on the Confiscation bill. He voted in the negative, not being aware that the objectionable feature of the bill—the forfeiture of the property of a rebel beyond the life of the offender—had been removed.

—The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, the naval practice ship, was at New-Haven on Monday. It will please the public to know that her distinguished passenger, Duc de Panthièon, the son of Duc de Joinville, was then in good health and applying himself assiduously to his duties as "middy."

—The employes of the New-York Central Railroad Car Department, under D. S. Wood, have agreed to pay a bounty of $25 and support the families of any of their number who will enlist under the late call for volunteers. Two enlisted at once, and several others will soon follow.

—William Lloyd Garrison has received and accepted an invitation to deliver an oration before one of the literary societies of Williams College at the approaching Commencement. Perhaps he will be invited to Princeton or Harvard next year.

—Among the degrees conferred by Hamilton College at its recent commencement, was that of Doctor of Philosophy upon Col. Jewell, Curator of the State Geological Hall, in Albany.

—The Colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth District Regiment, after being declined by Judge Folger and D. A. Ogden, Esq., has been accepted by Hon. E. Sherrill, of Geneva.

—Mr. Charles Hamlin, son of the Vice-President of the United States, was, on the 14th inst., appointed Major of the Eighteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers.

—Lieut. W. G. Fitch, of the Fourteenth Regiment U. S. A., has returned to Hartford, Conn., on sick furlough, taking unto him a wife, to whom he became engaged while in hospital at Baltimore.

—John La Mountain, the aeronaut, has arrived home from Virginia, where he has been on duty as a balloonist in Gen. McDowell's division, for some months past.

—Mr. Sheldon, an actor, performing in Baltimore, was shot by some one who used an air-gun, a few evenings since. Two buckshot struck him in the left thigh.

—Gen. Marcy, chief of McClellan's staff, arrived in Orange last week, and will spend a short time there for the purpose of recruiting his health.

—Dean Richmond has contributed $1,000 toward promoting enlistments in his own, and the same amount in the Erie District.

MATTERS IN ILLINOIS.

Tardiness in the Enlistments—Abolitionism—Recruiting Meetings—A Secessionist Caught—The Cotton and Sugar Crop of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The subject of enlisting or volunteering, under the new call, is all-engrossing with us just now. It is useless to attempt to deny or conceal the fact that there is abroad throughout the West a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and a disinclination to enter the service until a more decided policy is entered upon. Talk to a man about volunteering, and in four cases out of five the reply will be, "I am willing to enlist to fight the rebels, but I am not going to keep guard over the property of traitors, or to return their slaves." That the feeling should exist in this vicinity, is no wonder. Two of our best regiments, which were among the first to enter the service, have, on account of their "Chicago Abolitionism," fallen under the ban of the commanding officer in Kentucky and Tennessee, and have been kept to menial service for the past year or more—they have been insulted and degraded in every possible way. This is the universal testimony of all who come home or write home. It is not strange, therefore, that much indignation exists or that others are slow to volunteer where such treatment is possible. This guarding of rebel property will cost the Government millions in raising the new levy, unless the Confiscation bill be promptly and thoroughly put in force to convince the country that a different policy is hereafter to prevail.

However, on Saturday evening, an immense meeting, or rather three meetings at the same time, was held in this city. Patriotic and stirring speeches were made and patriotic resolutions passed, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Many came forward with proffers of money, both for general expenditures and as bounty for enlistments. It is to be hoped that a better feeling will be aroused—a feeling which shall trust the Government once more with the men and means to put down the rebellion. But it is well that the President and his advisers be made aware of the feeling of the country in regard to the conduct of the war, that they may see the necessity for the speedy adoption of more energetic and thorough measures—every measure, in short, that the laws of war will allow, and some based upon the *lex talionis*, in order to convince the rebels that they cannot carry on their system of barbarous warfare with impunity.

We have quite a large number of Southerners resident here, who sympathize, as far as they dare, with the traitors. During the past week a man by the name of GEORGE BURROUGHS, formerly a resident here, but latterly hailing from Memphis, came to this city and went quite largely into the purchase of quinine and other contraband articles. He had been reported to the police by a brother-in-law—a Mr. WEMPLE—to whom he had disclosed his character as a Secessionist. A detective was put upon his track, and he was shadowed while in the city and was known to have attended meetings of rebel sympathisers. He was followed to Cairo, and there reported to the Provost-Marshal, who arrested him, and he is now in the military prison at St. Louis on a charge of being a spy. This fact, in connection with others, has aroused our people, and at the meeting on Saturday evening Col. HOUGH submitted a resolution to raise a corps of two hundred to "clean out the traitors of Chicago." Since the battles before Richmond they have been quite bold and outspoken in their treason; but they will find it soon too hot for them here, unless they are perfectly quiet.

The meeting may be regarded as what Chicago will do under the new order of things. Before the passage of the Confiscation bill, I doubt very much whether anything like such an expression could have been obtained. Our people want to know that the war is to be in earnest when they will be foremost in the field. We learn from Springfield that applications to raise companies are flowing into the Adjutant's office rapidly, and that the prospects are good for an early filling up of this State's quota.

A heavy rain-storm passed over this section on Friday evening, lasting several hours. Much damage was done for forty or fifty miles on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, west of here. Embankments were washed away—culverts destroyed and bridges carried away to such an extent that it will require several days to repair damages so as to admit the passage of trains. One freight train ran off the track, and was much injured.

The Springfield *Journal* estimates that twenty thousand bales of cotton will by sent to market from this State the coming Fall. The success, even to this extent, of the experiment of raising cotton, will stimulate our farmers to efforts on a broader scale next season. We shall also harvest a large tobacco crop, and an *immense* sugar crop. The extent of land planted with cane is out down at seventy-five thousand acres by those conversant with the matter.

General business continues quite satisfactory. The earnings of the Galena Road for the week ending July 15 show an increase of $24,401, as compared with a corresponding period last year, and the Burlington and Quincy, of $26,771. The principal increase has been in freights. The corporators of the Pacific Railroad are to meet in this city on the second Tuesday in September, for the purpose of a preliminary organization.

The shipments of grain for the past week have reached over 2,000,000 bushels, viz.: Flour, 28,114 bbls.; wheat, 544,325 bushels; corn, 1,184,024 bushels; oats, 129,375; rye, 28,900—besides the quantity gone forward by rail. Receipts continue heavy. A vessel is loading in our harbor, direct for Norway, and one is reported at Quebec direct from Norway to Chicago, with passengers.

The scarcity of small change continues. The Board of Trade propose to issue $50,000 in checks, and to deposit the amount in "green backs" for their redemption, when presented in given sums of $1 or upward. Currency is still plenty, and Exchange nominal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Manufacturing Progress of New-York City.

From the Census Report as to New-York City, (published in the Chamber of Commerce Report,) it would seem that the increase of manufactures, from 1855 to 1860, was very large. The following are the results (p. 201:)

	1855.	1860.
Number of establishments	2,399	4,259
Capital invested	$32,429,000	$60,484
Cost of raw material annually	56,399,000	88,564
Annual product	105,877,000	158,030
Male hands employed	69,082	63,995
Female hands employed		24,459

Over two millions of dollars of gold and silver are annually melted down in New-York City alone for the arts and manufactures—while for the whole country it will not in peace times be much less than $20,000,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN ESSEX-STREET.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious stabbing affray occurred in Essex-street, between Broome and Delancey, during which a German baker of the Tenth Ward, named ADAM CHRISTMAN, was cut in the neck and shoulder so severely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer ACKERMAN, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested three men, named AUGUST KNOOP, FREDERICK SEICKEL and ADAM BURGER, who are supposed to be implicated in the affair. The account of the affray, as given by Officer ACKERMAN, who was in the immediate vicinity, is, that CHRISTMAN and a friend of his were passing along Essex-street, and when about opposite the brewery of Mr. KUNTZ he saw CHRISTMAN and his friend in an encounter with the three men who were arrested. During the *mêlée* CHRISTMAN threw a lager-bier glass at one of the men, which struck him upon the head, and inflicted a serious wound. The officer then interfered and took CHRISTMAN into custody. While he was in the act of making the arrest, a knife in the hands of one of the parties was thrust forcibly toward him, but fortunately it struck his club, and he was thus saved from being wounded. On the way to the station-house, CHRISTMAN seemed weak and faint, but it was not until they arrived at the latter place that the prisoner fell senseless through loss of blood. It was then discovered that the man had been dangerously stabbed, and for a time it was believed that he was dying. Medical aid was soon procured, and shortly afterward he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Coroner NAUMANN visited him yesterday, at the request of Justice STERRS, for the purpose of taking his deposition, but after consultation with his physicians, who say that his life depends upon his being kept quiet, it was deemed best to postpone the investigation. Officer ACKERMAN, while searching in the neighborhood of the place of the affray, found a dirk-knife, which is no doubt the instrument with which the offence was committed. The parties arrested were yesterday taken before Justice STERRS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, they were committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The Board has made its report, and says that the receipts for the month of June were $18,293 77, and from September, '61, to July 1, they were $232,438 24. In reference to receipts they state that for the year they were $340,000 and odd: "The receipts for May and June have been more than $17,000 less than for the same months in 1861, making the whole amount, up to June 30, but little more than $232,000—nearly $2,000 less than last year. It must be borne in mind that, under the pressure of a felt necessity for extraordinary effort to prevent serious embarrassment, the contributions during the two last months of last year, (July and August,) were very large, carrying the receipts for those two months to the unusual amount of nearly $102,000; and it will be seen that, to reach the same total sum for this year, the receipts for these two months must be even more than this—$108,000. This amount is not promised by the receipts of May and June, (less than $39,000,) not indeed, judging from the experience of former years, can it be expected, without unusual exertion."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SOIREE.—The Children's Aid Society, while providing homes for their little ones who want them, are endeavoring to make the homes happy of those who have them. On Friday, the 25th inst., the children of the Hudson River and Battery Industrial Schools, under the care of Miss M. TRACY, Miss E. MACY, and the ladies of the school, had a pleasant excursion to and picnic at Mr. REED'S woods, West Hoboken. Seldom have these woods rung with such genuine joyousness. Everything was a source of wonder to the city children, to whom these occasions are rare. Even the swings, a great attraction, were abandoned by groups of merry little ones for the leafy coverts and arbors of the beautiful grounds. The sun, as if to brighten their festival, dispersed the broken clouds, and shone warmly down on the scene. A good feast varied their pastime, and the gentlemen and ladies present, deeply interested in the happiness of the children, heightened their own by their unremitted care. The little encampment was gay with flags, and the woods echoed the hymns of the nation.

FIVE TILL THIEVES CAUGHT.—Five boys, named Timothy Downing, Patrick Maloney, John Shepard, Terrence Brady and William Benson, were arrested late on Saturday evening, in Clinton Market, while in the act of stealing money from the drawers of the butchers and other occupants of the market. Considerable sums of money have at different times, within the last few weeks, been filched by this gang of boys. Their plan has been to visit the market on Saturday evenings, when all proprietors and their clerks were busy, and the place crowded with customers. By the exercise of a little shrewdness and skill, they have been enabled to rob the tills and escape without arrest, until Saturday night, when, owing to the vigilance of Officer STOKES, of the Twenty-Eighth Precinct, they were caught, and the principal part of the money recovered. Justice KELLY committed them to answer, in default of bail.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—On Saturday there were about sixty persons taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having been guilty of selling liquors without a license. With the exception of three or four cases, where the parties produced licenses, they were all required to find bail in the sum of $100 to answer whatever indictments may be found against them by the Grand Jury. Yesterday there was a large number of persons brought to the Tombs and the other Police Courts of the City, upon the charge of selling liquors on Sunday. As a general thing they tender bail in the amount required. The authorities give notice that the time has arrived for the rigid enforcement of the laws upon this subject, and that every person who is found violating either the license or the Sunday law will be proceeded against without delay.

DEATH AT A STRANGE HOUR.—As the Fort Lee ferry boat was nearing her dock at the foot of Spring-street, at 7½ o'clock on Friday night, and the crowd of passengers were preparing, as Americans always do in advance, to leave her cabins, they were startled by the sudden fall of a lady, who slipped from her seat, full length upon the floor. After a moment's convulsion, she died, checking the merriment of the party with whom she was, and spreading the gloom of awe upon all on board. She was the wife of Mr. GEORGE HOLBROOK, a commission merchant of this City, residing at No. 316 Fourth-street, and had been with friends upon an excursion to Fort Lee, where she had greatly fatigued herself with dancing. Her husband was not aware of her participation in the excursion, and the shock was thrust most unexpectedly upon him.

CHANGE.—Great inconvenience is already occasioned by the careless handling of postage stamps in giving change. The stamps are soon rendered useless by crumpling in dirty hands. They should be handled as carefully as a photograph of a beautiful maiden. It must be at least a week or two before the new stamps are forthcoming, and it becomes us meanwhile to be tender with those we have. It is hardly advisable to follow the example of an omnibus driver who filled a tobacco box with stamps and left it in the rain. The adhesiveness of a stamp is inveterately hermetical, in proportion to the desire for a separation—like the attachment of an unloved female. If the City cars would issue tickets good on all the City railroads, or take each others' tickets, which they could easily do in view of the uniform fare, it would greatly obviate the small change difficulty.

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC.—A grand festival and pic-nic will take place to-day, at Jones' Wood, in aid of the schools attached to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue. The festival is gotten up under the auspices of the members of the congregation, and promises to be one of the most successful affairs of the season.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.—The delay in the appropriation to defray the necessary expenses is all that prevents the immediate celebration of the opening of the New Reservoir, in the Central Park. Everything is ready to let on the water, whenever the word shall be given.

CITY POLITICS.—Among the candidates for Comptroller, in Democratic circles, we hear the names of Senator CONNOLLY, Alderman BOOLE, Supervisor BRIGGS, MICHAEL CORCORAN and MICHAEL CONNOLLY—the last one suggested by the *Leader*.

WATER RENTS.—The Croton Aqueduct Department will obligingly receive payment of water rents as promptly as debtors choose to pay. Money from this source is coming in rapidly. Under the present system, however, one man pays just as much as another who uses twice as much water.

MISSING.—We are requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column referring to Mr. ISAAC HALSEY, who has been unaccountably missing from his home at Keyport since July 14.

SALE OF A PRIVATEER.—The Government realized $21,000 from the sale of the privateer *Nassau*—better known as the *Gordon*. She was sold at auction on Friday.

NOT DEAD.—Col. HALL, of the Excelsior Brigade, is not dead, as reported, but still in command of his fine regiment.

A SUSPENSION OF OPINION ASKED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, with regret, in your edition of the 27th, an article headed "Treason Among the Police." I respectfully make a general denial to all the charges, inasmuch as they were instigated for malicious purposes. I would, therefore, respectfully request a suspension of the opinion of my friends and the public until the matter is fully investigated, feeling confident I can prove my innocence of the charges preferred. Respectfully, GEORGE IRVING,
Patrolman Fourth District.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the Long Island College Hospital, it was

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the public of the City of Brooklyn, for the timely and efficient sympathy expressed for the wounded and sick soldiers at present under the charge of the Institution, with which they have the honor to be connected. And they beg leave to assure those who have so liberally contributed the many articles so essential to the relief and comfort of the suffering soldiers, that their munificence is not unappreciated by the brave men for whose benefit this liberality has been displayed.

It is the intention of the Board, at a future time, to make a more extended acknowledgment, publishing a list of the donations with the names of the donors.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
Secretary of the Board of Regents,
Long Island College Hospital.

FIRE IN A LIVERY STABLE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in EVERITT'S livery stable, No. 35 Hamilton-avenue, and before the flames could be stayed, one end of the stable, with some grain, was destroyed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. A number of horses also perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is not known. A man employed in the stable was severely burned while attempting to save a horse. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MR. BEECHER'S FAREWELL.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached, last night, his last sermon prior to the annual vacation. The church was densely crowded, very many strangers, and not a few clergymen from abroad being present. Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER will supply the pulpit for the next half-month, beyond which time no preparations are yet made.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68, Coup.	97	
3,000	do	96¾	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	96	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	99¾	
29,000	do	99⅝	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	99	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War Loan, 1-year	97	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	86¾	
12,000	do	87	
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr cert.	98⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s 7-31, Coup.	86⅜	
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes	103	
2,000	Ken. 6 ₰ ct. Bar. b.	93	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90-'80	50⅜	
16,000	do	50⅜	
5,000	do	810 50⅜	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 47	
3,000	do	46¾	
1,000	Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	60	
500	Cal. State 6s	95	
4,000	do	95¾	
4,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	810 85½	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	82	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mtg.	63	
7,000	do	62	
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	105	
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	
5,000	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	93	
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	92⅜	
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8's	c. B 107	
8,000	American Gold	117	
50,000	do	117¾	
50,000	do	117⅝	
50,000	do	s30 117	
20,000	do	s30 117¾	
5,000	do	b30 117⅜	
50,000	do	b30 117¾	
5,000	do	s10 117⅝	
5,000	do	s10 117⅜	
10,000	do	117¾	
85	Bk. of the Republic	90	
10	Metropolitan Bank	97	
34	Bank of America	107¾	
28	Penn. Coal Co.	95	
200	Pacific Mail Sp. Co	110½	
150	do	110	
50	do	b10. 110¾	
30	do	105⅞	
150	N. Y. Central Rd.	92⅞	
350	do	92¾	
100	do	s10 87⅞	
200	do	s60 92⅝	
100	do	92⅝	
200	do	s60 52⅜	
300	Erie Railway	53¼	
700	do	54	
50	Erie Railway pref.	62¼	
100	do	62⅜	
100	Hudson River R. R.	44½	
100	Harlem Railroad	14⅜	
100	do	14¾	
300	Harlem preferred	33½	
100	Mich. Central R. R.	59⅜	
50	do	b30 59¾	
50	do	59⅜	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25	
50	do	s10 25	

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesda ys and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—PEACE AND QUIET—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—KING COTTON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to Saturday. A flag of truce boat, conveying Col. WRIGHT and Lieut.-Col. SWEITZER, on Friday proceeded to a point twenty-one miles above City Point, to meet ROBERT OULD, formerly District-Attorney in Washington, now Commissioner of the rebel government to carry out the new arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. Gens. HALLECK, DIX, MEIGS and BURNSIDE, after an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN, had gone down the river. A schooner loaded with condemned corn had been burned by the rebels in the James River, and her captain carried off prisoner.

The official document necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to Gen. DIX from Washington.

The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to cease participation in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

A Washington letter in the Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. HALLECK has begun already to strike a blow at the Secessionists of that city. He has called upon the Police Board, which is friendly to the Government, to give him a list of the families in town suspected of secession sentiments. He means to keep a close watch of the traitors, and if he can catch them at anything wrong to compel them to travel South.

The designation in General Orders No. 125 from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the forces commanded by Brig.-Gens. PORTER and FRANKLIN as the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Maj.-Gen. DIX will constitute the Seventh; those under Maj.-Gen. WOOL, the Eighth, and those under Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, (belonging to the Department of North Carolina) the Ninth Army Corps.

It is officially published that the call of Gov. CURTIN for nine and twelve months' men was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, and having been made, it was deemed by the President and War Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call; but it is proper to notice that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men, except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining $75 is payable only to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

Mention has already been made in our Washington dispatches of an interview between the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen of this City and Secretary STANTON, in regard to enlistments and bounties. Following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary to the Committee:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to encourage it, have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire:

First—The Adjutant-General will detail an officer at each rendezvous, for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments, double that for the new regiments, will be paid, to wit: four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this Department. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Aldermen FARLEY and MITCHELL, and Councilmen JONES, HOGAN, KECH and PINCKNEY.

We have advices from Gen. BUELL'S headquarters to the 22d inst. The advance was within thirty-five miles of Chattanooga. Severe fighting was expected to occur at that place.

The accounts from the Southwest, of the doings of the guerrillas, are anything but pleasant reading. We learn of a raid on Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last, by a party of rebels, who entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermasters' stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the steamer used for transporting our army supplies over the Muscle Shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. A small detachment of Gen. MITCHEL'S troops were also captured. Subsequently the same party proceeded down the Tennessee River as far as Eastport, burning all the cotton on the way. Another band of guerrillas attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons, with commissary and quartermasters' stores. It is time to stop this sort of thing.

The War Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, was a tremendous affair. Thirty-five thousand persons were present, and the enthusiasm is represented to have been extraordinary. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, call upon the Government to employ all the power and means the Executive can command to put down the rebellion, and thank the President for the recent change in policy in the treatment of rebel property. Speeches were made by Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Col. FORNEY, and others. A letter was received from EDWIN FORREST, inclosing a check for $1,000, to aid in the objects of the meeting. Col. FORNEY subscribed $500, and several other large subscriptions were made during the progress of the meeting.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is again in the field, and this time with a prospect that his "expedition," whatever its nature and destination may be, will be allowed to go ahead. Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. LANE an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries, etc., —in fact, to raise an army, and put it in fighting condition in the shortest possible time. All loyal men will be invited by proclamation to join his army, and no special inquiry will be made in regard to color.

At last advices from Vicksburgh, the bombardment was still proceeding from our upper fleet, with occasional replies from the rebel batteries. The ram *Arkansas* was still under the protection of the batteries, undergoing repairs.

There was considerable excitement in St. Louis on Friday, growing out of the efforts of a number of citizens of doubtful patriotism to escape the provisions of Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation, calling out the militia, by representing themselves to be British subjects. The British Consul's office was crowded by this class of persons, anxious to get "protection" papers, and several of them were roughly handled by an excited multitude, who were indignant that American citizens should thus endeavor to sneak from their duty. The outbreak was finally suppressed by a detachment of the Provost Guard.

The Santa Fé (New-Mexico) *Republican* announces an important discovery which Capt. PLIMPTON has just made, regarding the capabilities of Fort Union for defence. He has found that there are positions from which a six-pounder can throw shot and shell into the fort, and upon which not a gun in the fort can be brought to bear. Yet this is the stronghold which was to arrest the advance of the rebels when they threatened to occupy the territory.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe one day later—to the evening of the 17th—are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Edinburgh*. The news, however, is of little importance. It is reported by private telegram from India, that 115,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week, following the news of the first rise in the Liverpool market. It was considered probable that this amount would be vastly increased when the news of the further rise reached India. A desperate conflict is reported to have taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins, in which the former were victorious. The Commercial advices by the *Edinburgh* are no later than those by the *Etna*.

The steamship *North Star* will leave this port for Aspinwall, touching at New-Orleans, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She will carry the United States mails.

A definition of the position of Secretary SEWARD, evidently authoritative, is published this morning, from which, in the language of the article, it appears he is content, as he hitherto has been, to remain where he is so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues, and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled—which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his own judgment, better informed, approves. At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason, prolong his stay in the place he now holds one hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him; and when he shall retire from it, it will be with the determination he has more than once heretofore expressed, under no circumstances whatever to be a place-holder in the service of his country, even although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present troubles. He hopes that no one of his fellow-citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it, if it should consent to be divided.

The President, in an official order, announces the death of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN. He says that this event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and public servant, and that his memory will be gratefully cherished. As a mark of respect, the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, were draped with black, and nearly all public business was ordered to be suspended yesterday. The War and Navy Departments will cause suitable military and naval demonstrations to be paid to the memory of the illustrious dead.

Cairo was greatly excited on July 23 by a report that a large force of guerrillas had appeared back of Bird's Point. The suspected guerrillas proved to be a company of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which had been out scouting.

There was great excitement in Chicago on Thursday last, in consequence of exaggerated rumors that a formidable *émeute* had occurred at Camp Douglas. Great pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was pretty clearly ascertained, however, that the rebel prisoners confined there had made an organized attempt to escape from confinement, and that a cannon and several muskets had been discharged into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number. Nothing more definite than this could be arrived at.

A large force is at work upon the *New-Ironsides* in Philadelphia, and she begins to assume a finished appearance. Besides Capt. TURNER, who will command the *New-Ironsides*, the following officers have been ordered to her: Lieutenant, ROBT. BOYD, Jr.; Master, H. B. ROBSON; Acting-Master, GEO. W. DORNETT; Paymaster, A. W. RUSSELL. The centres have been laid for the pivot guns of the *Ironsides*, which are to be of the heaviest calibre. Her gun carriages, to be of iron, are being made at MERRICK & Co.'s and other foundries. It is expected that the vessel will make her trial trip the latter part of next week.

The Excelsior Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, was beaten in the first game of their match with the Union Club, of Morrisania, on Saturday. The game was closed after the sixth innings, the score standing 12 to 4.

The price of Gold on Saturday opened at 117, went up to 117¾, and finally closed 117⅞ ℔ cent. Exchange, 129½@130 ℔ cent. The Stock market dull, and ¼@½ ℔ cent lower than on Friday.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Mess Pork, which closed decidedly higher. Sugars were in active request, at buoyant rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Hay, Hops, Molasses, Pepper, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was heavy, and irregular in value. The freight engagements were restricted, in part by the increased firmness of ship-owners. Fish, Wool, Earthenware, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were freely sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NINE MONTHS' MEN.—We presented a few days ago a protest against the impolicy and injustice of the short term of enlistment authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the volunteers from that State. A dispatch from Adjutant-General THOMAS clears up the complication so far as the bounty money is concerned, by the statement that no bounty will be allowed the nine months' men except the *twenty-five* dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining *seventy-five* dollars is payable to those only who enlist for three years or the war.

This is a just and proper decision; but we apprehend the Adjutant-General strains a point when he says that it is the "law" of the subject, for there is neither law nor regulation that allows the acceptance of recruits for any shorter term of service than "three years or the war." The real fact of the matter is doubtless contained in the avowal of Gen. THOMAS that, though the call by Gov. CURTIN was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Department, yet, "*having been made, it was deemed by the President and the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call.*" The President, like King Lear, "wants soldiers," and is willing to wink at any minor irregularity in the mode of getting them.

It is bad policy. The same radical objections to the acceptance of nine or twelve months' volunteers, as we have before indicated, remain in full force: 1. These short term recruits will not be available for the purpose of filling up the skeleton regiments already in the field—the great object toward which all the efforts of the War Department and of the military authorities, both national and local, should be directed. 2. The enrollment is for a term which we have no right to assume will see us through the complete crushing of the rebellion. Pennsylvania will remember that it was some of her own troops, who, on one memorable occasion "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." Who is to assure us that a similar crisis to that which came at the expiration of the term of service of those three months' volunteers may not recur at the time when these nine months' recruits shall be again on the point of disbanding?

The only way by which the Pennsylvania volunteers can make the term of service short both for themselves and their brother volunteers from the other States, is by enlisting copiously and unhesitatingly for "three years or the war."

The President's Proclamation—Sovereign and Belligerent Rights of the Government.

The President has just issued a Proclamation which forms another step in the grand *procès* against the giant crime of Rebellion. By this Proclamation, made in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, he warns "all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided."

The historian who shall record the progress of the present war will have no trouble in determining the theory on which it was conducted by the United States. Vast though the proportions were which the revolt assumed from the very start, the Government had no difficulty in at once making the diagnosis of the disease in the body politic as an *insurrection*, a *rebellion*. The acts of hostility against the Government had, perhaps, assumed such formidable proportions as to be appropriately designated as war; but it was a war of persons owing allegiance to the General or National Government, and not a war of Governments. As Prof. PARKER has well said, those acts were not more than acts of treason because millions were engaged in them, and they were not less than treason because of the assumed titles, military and civil, or of the assumption of State or Confederate authority, under color of which they were committed. Gigantic though the proportions are which the rebellion has since grown to, and complicated though the relations which we hold to the revolted States have become, the complexion of the Southern treason remains, in the eyes of the Government, unchanged. No lapse of time, no change of circumstance, has produced any alteration in the mode of treatment of the "so-called Confederacy" by the United States. The rebels who opened their batteries on Sumter are rebels still, not "belligerents." The Proclamation which the President issues to-day is the same in theory as that which he made fifteen months ago. In his proclamation of the 15th April, 1861, he called on the persons forming treasonable combinations to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date." He now addresses the same combinations, commanding them within sixty days to "cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion." It is probable enough that the last Proclamation will be heeded no more than was the first. But with that fact we are not now dealing.

In a superficial aspect, it may seem inconsistent with this theory, that not only has the Government repeatedly entered into various transactions of a quasi-international character, such as flags of truce, exchanges, &c., with the Confederates; but that it has just concluded with the rebel authorities a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, based on the cartel of 1812. The Richmond journals, it will have been noticed from the extracts we have given, are jubilant over this procedure as an acknowledgment of the "quasi-nationality" of the Confederates. "This cartel," says the *Enquirer*, "marks an important era in the war. We are by it made belligerents, and the Government of the United States treats with the Government of the Confederate States through Commissioners." The rebels are welcome to whatever comfort or encouragement they can extract from this transaction. But the journal mentioned is entirely off the mark, in claiming that it inaugurates any "new era" in the war. It is needless, at this late day, to recur to the principles and precedents that govern the exchange of prisoners between parties holding to each other the relations that obtain between the United States and the rebels. The whole matter is summed up in the one principle that, in a civil war such as ours, *the Sovereign has all the rights of a belligerent in addition to those of Sovereign.* This doctrine, though held by the masters of international law, from SUAREZ downwards, we have, it must be confessed, been somewhat slow to understand and take advantage of. And this jealousy of our sovereignty, and the attendant unwillingness to do aught that might seem to recognize the rebels even by implication—a spirit shared to some extent by the Government as well as by the people—have proved no inconsiderable drawback to an efficient conduct of the war. But the potent education of events has not been without avail. Henceforth we put forth all our strength unweakened by any such pedantic legal limitations. Whatever belligerent rights it may be conducive to the great end of the war to employ, them we may freely put forth. The rights of sovereignty meanwhile reside in the United States, where they have been from the beginning and where they shall continue to be. And while in our sovereign capacity we may show toward those misguided men who have lifted up their hands against their country all needed forbearance—while we make the war what Mr. SEWARD at its outbreak announced in his diplomatic correspondence that it should be, "An example of moderation and generosity such as history does not show the like of;" it is our own fault if we do not call out all the means that can give unity, energy and success to the work of putting down utterly the rebellion.

The New Muster of Troops—What Shall be Done?

It is a month since President LINCOLN issued his proclamation calling for a fresh muster of three hundred thousand men. What proportion of that force is now under arms? Is there a half of it? Is there a single hundred thousand? Is there fifty thousand the whole country over? What proportion of it has been sent forward to reinforce the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN? Has there been twenty-five thousand men? Has there been ten thousand? We do not doubt, that since the battles of last month, Gen. MCCLELLAN has been strengthened by more than ten thousand new soldiers; for a great part of our forces in both the Carolinas, under Gens. BURNSIDE and HUNTER, has left those States and come forward to reinforce him; and detachments have also been sent him from other columns of our army. But of the new levy of volunteers, we fear that he has not yet seen, nor is likely for some time to see, the faces of half a dozen regiments.

To come at once close home, we would ask, what has this great State of New-York, with a free population of close upon four millions of souls, yet done? Have we, after the lapse of a month, sent forward our *first* regiment? When, at the present rate of recruiting, shall we have twenty thousand men, not to speak of our quota of sixty thousand, in the field? What has this Metropolis of New-York, with its population bordering upon a million, yet done in the matter? Will the muster-rolls exhibit one-quarter of its quota? We know that some of the newspaper reporters, judging from local and exceptional facts, have represented recruiting as quite brisk—as indeed on some days and at some offices it has been. But there can be no need of denying that, on a general survey of the field and an accurate estimate of the results, recruiting is dull enough, and does not give prospect of reaching such activity as to furnish our quota of the new levy in any reasonable time. We of this City have not one regiment near ready to go forward, and we have not yet sent a single man to fill up the thinned ranks of the regiments now in the field.

Throughout New-England there is more activity, and some of the Western States are doing their duty. But even in New-England—aye, even in our patriotic neighbor State of Connecticut—we have heard of towns that have raised more thousands of dollars for bounties to recruits than they have raised recruits. And take it in general, the country over, there is great holding back on the part of the fighting element, and a practical apathy in regard to the tremendous crisis now upon the nation.

Bounties and donations of money have been offered to volunteers in profusion. Almost everywhere, a man is furnished with quite a small fortune before he enlists, and all his wants and the wants of his family provided for thereafter. In this City it would be useless to offer any further inducement. The increased bounty proffered by Gov. MORGAN has not produced an increase of volunteers. In fact, the propriety or value to the cause, of the great rewards offered in some quarters, may well be doubted. As the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of last week remarked, in writing on this topic: "If this country is worth saving, it is worth saving upon its own merit, not because so much will be paid for people to volunteer and fight." We are almost ashamed to write in this way on this topic; for we all know that it is neither on account of lack of patriotism nor pluck that men do not come forward and join the ranks with promptitude. Into the various causes we do not care to enter. They are all irrelevant or secondary at present. The fact that there is abundant peaceful employment for all—the fact that the crops must be gathered—the fact that some are not satisfied with the conduct of the war—all sink before the great fact of the country's peril.

It will not do to let another month pass away with as meagre results as have been exhibited this month. If the present method of raising the armies needed, prove unsatisfactory and slow, there must be a *draft*.

A FRESH SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of a late date gives the following recital as a good story, gleefully heading it "Served Them Right:"

"At Galveston, Texas, an order having been issued by the Confederate authorities for every family to leave that city, in anticipation of its bombardment by the Yankees, and it being determined to defend it, like Vicksburgh, to the last, some seven families refused to leave. Suspicion being excited, the houses of these seven families were searched, when the 'Stars and Stripes' were discovered, to be floated to the breeze, should the Yankees take the city. *The cord was not long in doing its work. All those who were guilty of this treason were taken out, and, upon short shrift, were hung.*"

We would like to believe that this diabolical narrative is false—though it is put forth in Richmond as true. The notable part of the matter is that this is the kind of story which the leading newspaper published in what is still the capital of the so-called Confederacy knows its readers like to peruse. It seems to be assumed that an account of the hanging of seven Texan families, because the Stars and Stripes was found in their houses, is rather a jocular idea to dwell on. What an infernal background is here revealed!

Health Matters in the Army.

As our readers will testify, we have hammered away at different times on sanitary improvements in the army, till the patience of the public must be nearly exhausted. A year ago, we did our best to impress upon the Quartermaster-General or the Surgeon-General, the indispensable necessity of a train of mule ambulances to our army. We urged them on the ground of humanity and of economy. At the very time one of the articles was in press on this subject, the wounded were left on the field of Mill Spring, many of them to die, because ambulances could not possibly reach the place, so bad were the roads. With the mule ambulances, one man and two mules can get off four wounded men. In every battle on the Peninsula, there have not been half ambulances enough, and usually two horses and two men have been needed to carry away two wounded. How many of our brave fellows would have been saved to the country in the late week of battles, had the army possessed this train of mules. The *camp police*, too, has been a subject on which much has been written in our columns. We have called attention to simple practical means for preserving the health of an army—the enforced cleanliness of the men, the strict covering of refuse and garbage and filth with fresh dirt, the airing and drying of tent-floors, the drainage and best exposure for camps, and other like matters. We have argued strongly against the received army rations as being adapted to our former condition, when troops were scattered over such vast territory and were composed of trained soldiers; we showed that even with them, scurvy was fearfully prevalent, and that for our volunteers less fat and more acids were needed—smaller rations of pork and more of vegetables or other luxuries. We pressed the claims of tea as an army ration, equally necessary with coffee, and perhaps more useful in the Northern climate—the latter producing too much laxity of system.

We likewise attempted to show the necessity of careful cooking, and of trained company or regimental cooks. Other matters were similarly pressed,—as, for instance, the necessity of more regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons. So far as we know, these views were considered wise and sound. The "Sanitary Commission" published similar and more careful recommendations.

But, from all that we can learn, not a single one of these recommendations was ever adopted by the Department. The Sanitary Commission, as it seems to us, unfortunately, had no official power in the army; and though it has distributed the benefactions of the citizens far and wide with wise hand, it has merely had the privilege of advising on these sanitary matters. No doubt—indeed, to our knowledge—some of its wise recommendations have been adopted by individual regiments. But, on the whole, the want of proper sanitary provisions has nearly ruined our campaign on the Peninsula. It is more and more evident that our fatal weakness there was weakness of health. The rumor abroad—we know not how correct—is that we have had 30,000 men put *hors du combat* by sickness in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army; and Englishmen who have visited that army, begin to report the most criminal carelessness, on the part of some of the officers, of the health of their men. Without doubt, many regiments entirely neglected camp police, and under the hot July sun the miasma from decomposing garbage soon caused fever and disorder of bowels; the uncleanliness of the person added to the liability to disease; pork rations and rancid coffee aided to poison the blood and loosen the system, and diarrhœa or dysentery followed. It needs some time for a volunteer officer to learn that soldiers, when together in mass, are almost like children, and that they require to be forced to the most simple provisions for their health. A good regular officer will make his men eat, if necessary; he will bathe them at the point of the bayonet, if he cannot in any other way; he sees to the combing of their hair, and the quality of their coffee; he punishes slovenliness as he would insubordination. The health of a regiment will be found to depend wonderfully on the character of its officers. There are regiments now in our army which have not had half a dozen men sick. Much of our loss has been due, it is true, to the miasmatic character of the country, but much also to the carelessness of sanitary rules. We trust a reform in these things will attend our present encampment on the James River.

The Fables of Beauregard.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is continually having a violent struggle with "the Eternal Veracities," from which both combatants emerge a good deal the worse for wear. The last, as well as one of the most notable demonstrations of this nature, had its origin in the rebel retreat from Corinth, the necessity for which appears to have irritated BEAUREGARD to a high pitch of mendacity. Not satisfied with the publicity of his "general orders"—the usual vehicle for exhibiting his inventive genius—the Creole officer fired off a big gun in the Mobile *News*, denying the statements of Gens. HALLECK and POPE in particular, and of almost everybody else in general. These refutals were of a sweeping and comprehensive character, but also included some circumstantial details. Now, most people, whether friends or foes, have got to know Gen. BEAUREGARD so thoroughly that it excited no great surprise when quite a number of authorities, rebel prisoners, as well as our own officers, united in a chorus of testimony to the incorrectness of his allegations; but the evidence of Gen. GRANGER, who led the advance of the Union pursuit, is of so minute and unmistakable a description, that—backed as it is by irrefrigable corroboration—we are forced to the conviction that BEAUREGARD has really outdone himself, and told a more monstrous series of lies than ever before. Gen. GRANGER says:

"I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed by G. T. BEAUREGARD, addressed to the Mobile *News* of the 19th ultimo—surprise, that facts so patent and so easily susceptible of [illegible] associated with all that was admirable, [illegible] and honorable."

He then proceeds to give facts, figures and proofs which demonstrate the [illegible] falsity of the rebel leader on nearly every [illegible] in discussion. BEAUREGARD, among [illegible] trivial discrepancies, intimated that the U[illegible] forces had burned "a car or two" at B[illegible] ville—which circumstance, however, he [illegible] was not sufficient to "make him fra[illegible] Gen. GRANGER, in reply to this, gives an [illegible] and prosaic inventory of *twenty-six* cars, [illegible] with arms, ammunition, etc., burned at the time and place in question, "besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive," and "not including the depôt and platform, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description." BEAUREGARD further averred that Col. ELLIOTT had burned five sick men in the depôt, which Gen. GRANGER not only proves to be a monstrous calumny, but declares that he (BEAUREGARD) was thoroughly aware that it was one when he made the assertion. These are but specimens of a tissue of falsehoods quite remarkable for their wholesale and uncompromising character.

There are plenty to share in the regret of Gen. GRANGER, as to the effect which this dreadful rebellion has had on other men besides BEAUREGARD. Secession has been the upas—blasting all who have come under its shadow. The brutalizing influence of slavery, added to the moral degradation of breaking their special oaths as soldiers to uphold their Government, appears to have made the men who were Union and are now rebel officers, something little short of savages. In taking the first fatal step and parting with their honor, they appear to have considered that no future crime could blacken them more, and that they had taken out a license for unmitigated rascality.

Some have become proficients in thievery, and some are expert at hanging and killing; but, in the arts of falsification, none can compete with BEAUREGARD. He has, in fact, established his title to defy competition, and may claim to be the Magnus Apollo of the long bow. Whoever can find, since Gulliver and Munchausen, a greater liar than BEAUREGARD, may square the circle, or be hailed the inventor of perpetual motion.

The Death of Martin Van Buren.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 26, 1862.

The death of MARTIN VAN BUREN, Ex-President of the United States, which took place at Kinderhook on Thursday, 24th inst., is an event which calls for appropriate notice and observance from the chief city of his native State. His purity of character, his marked ability as a statesman, his exalted patriotism, and his distinguished public service, which extended over nearly half a century, have given his name deserved prominence in the history of our country.

It is proper that the authorities of this City should notice the sad event, and express officially the general sorrow felt for the loss of a citizen so illustrious, and the profound respect entertained for his memory. An effort to convene the Common Council to-day for this purpose, failed in consequence of some of the members of that body being absent from the City on important public business.

I therefore direct that on Monday, the 28th inst., the day on which the funeral of the distinguished Ex-President will take place, the flags on all the public buildings be displayed at half-mast; and I respectfully request that the same tribute of respect be paid by masters of vessels in port, and by the owners of private buildings on which flags are displayed.

GEGRE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Place of the Balloon in Military Science.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The achievement of Mr. LOWE in his telegraphic coöperation from the balloon at the battle of Fair Oaks is an event of such importance as to merit more than a passing mention. The following letter from Mr. PARKER SPRING, Superintendent of telegraph construction in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, gives an account sufficiently detailed to show how great services may be reasonably expected from the perfection of this branch of military service. He says:

"The battle had commenced. When it had reached its zenith, Prof. LOWE and myself, with the telegraph, had reached an altitude of two thousand feet. With the aid of good glasses we were enabled to view the whole affair between these powerful contending armies.

As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the Professor and given to me verbally, *all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen.* MCCLELLAN *and division commanders* through the agency of the obedient field instrument which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, and the next shot or two would, in every case, silence the masked and annoying customer.

For hours, and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of over one hundred miles, this wire worked beautifully. A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had it not been for the tremendous rush of business on the wire I should have telegraphed you directly from the balloon while the battle was raging.

Sunday morning at daybreak we again ascended. Early in the morning the battle was again renewed and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond.

The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted appearance, but very few people to be seen in the streets. During the afternoon and evening of Sunday, nothing of interest transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for that purpose. From the scene of battle into the city of Richmond, *the road was literally lined with ambulances, wagons and carts, conveying dead and wounded.*

About twilight we saw camp fires innumerable around the city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and barracks, which showed us for a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond."

To Mr. LOWE belongs, in great measure, the credit of having rendered practically useful to our army the various suggestions that from time to time have appeared, and the further credit of having reduced to comparative simplicity the contrivances for inflating and transporting the balloon. He is also entitled to the honor of having been the first to share in the conduct of an actual engagement from a balloon.

But while awarding these honors to Mr. LOWE, it is proper to assign to others whatever instrumentality they have had in making the balloon a useful adjunct in military service.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, 1860, Capt. HUNT, of the United States Engineers, presented a paper on the balloon telegraph, from which the following is an extract:

"The use of balloons for military purposes clearly ought to be reduced to system. After the important influence on the issue of the battle of Fleurus, which observations from a balloon actually did exercise, it has been a just matter of wonder that in so proper a case for using this resource as the Sebastopol operations actually offered, it should have been untried. Siege operations would be specially advantaged by balloon observations steadily maintained. One element which has hitherto been lacking would, I conceive, greatly conduce to success. *Were the cord by which the balloon observatory is held captive, a telegraphic wire, with a finger-key in the car, instant reports of all observations could be made at headquarters.* The use of telegraphic captive balloons in a shore cordon, to report the approach of invading fleets, would, I fancy, grow promptly to perfection in this country in case of war. By sending up these sentinels from swift vessels far to seaward, we should much enlarge our sphere of supervision; and it is possible that balloon telegraphic observations may be found serviceable in time of peace for reporting the approach of steamers and sailing vessels. The ob-

server, should, of course, be aided by the greatest serviceable telescopic power."

It will be seen that Capt. HUNT very accurately pointed out the employment of the telegraph in connection with the balloon, and may be said to have anticipated the actual use which was made of the instrument by Mr. PARKER and Mr. LOWE at the battle of Fair Oaks.

Capt. HUNT suggested other uses that, in time of difficulty with foreign Powers, are not unlikely to be called into service. E. N. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

It may be laid down as a general proposition that when a dramatist evinces any special anxiety concerning the copyright of a production to which he puts his name, and aggressively threatens the world with pains and penalties for infringement of his valuable title—it may, we say, be laid down as a general rule that that dramatist has been either making a wholesale appropriation from the French, or pilfering in a smaller way from some piece of English origin. Advertised warnings not to play a piece, under terror of the law, are made much in the same spirit as a recommendation to a mob not to put the victim they may have in their clutches under a hydrant. In both cases it is inwardly hoped the very thing will be done which the apparent desire is to avert. Sometimes the trick, transparent as it is, is successful; oftener it is seen through, and fails, as it deserves to do. It was a trick that Mr. BOURCICAULT worked adroitly on several occasions; but Mr. BOURCICAULT has tact and genius, which the other dramatists of the day have not, though they probably think they have, and vaingloriously wonder how it is that a discriminating public differs from them in opinion.

Save one or two instances in favor of Mr. BOURCICAULT, we cannot call to mind a piece, the copyrighting of which has been ostentatiously announced in advance of its appearance on the stage, that has not eventually proved a failure. The burlesque of "King Cotton," brought out at the Winter Garden last Monday, is no exception to the rule. It failed, as it ought to have done; for besides being slow and stupid in such parts as are new, it is, in all the scenes that contain a particle of interest or vivacity, an unblushing plagiarism from Mr. PLANCHE'S extravaganza, "The Invisible Prince." Modest merit in a young aspirant for fame in the arena of dramatic literature is worthy of some fostering care and almost unlimited forbearance; but the pretentious conceit which challenges scrutiny of an attempt to acquire unfounded reputation calls only for contempt and exposure.

Merely on account of "King Cotton," of which he claims to be the author, it would scarcely seem worth while to be severe on Mr. C. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., of Philadelphia. The burlesque will pass away and be forgotten in a few days; moreover, the flattening of pin-heads under a steam-hammer is a waste of material force. Why it is proper to be unusually harsh with Mr. CHAMBERLIN is because he has, in his way, been guilty of an outrage on the play-going public, whom it was his duty to respect—an outrage that was unsuccessful, and therefore criminal. He has tried to play the Bourcicault game on a miserably poor hand at the very commencement of his career, instead of, like BOURCICAULT, first frightening off opposition with a succession of winning cards. In a word, he has begun to bluff too soon, and must not be surprised if he has lost his stake.

If anything could redeem "King Cotton" from its untimely fate, it would be the admirable acting, in their respective parts, of Miss FANNY BROWNE and Miss ISABELLA FREEMAN. They both labor assiduously to infuse vitality into its faltering action, and point into its vapid dialogue. In such scenes as have been least altered from the "Invisible Prince" they triumph to the extent of being personally sparkling and attractive, and secure applause enough to measurably reward them for their arduous endeavors. Both are handsome, so far as face and figure are concerned; both possess the intelligence, archness and appreciation of humor necessary to give effect to the peculiar features of burlesque, and both seem to go to work with a determination to provoke their audiences into occasional bursts of enthusiasm, in spite of the depressing influence of the piece itself.

Mr. FLEMING has offered variety enough at the Winter Garden to draw "good houses"—as the theatrical phrase goes—in spite of "King Cotton" not being a very palpable hit. He has himself appeared as *Shylock*, in one act of "The Merchant of Venice;" as *Richelieu*, in the play of that name, and as *Sergeant Austerlutz*, in "The Cross of Gold." His *Richelieu* is an exceedingly fine performance. Mrs. CECILE RUSH, from Philadelphia, made her *début* in New-York on Thursday, as *Bianca*, in "Fazio." As a reader Mrs. RUSH has been for some time favorably known. Practice in this department of dramatic art has rendered her a finished elocutionist. She also displays natural capacity for the embodiment of character, and, with a little further training, will become a very charming actress. On Tuesday Mrs. RUSH appears in another version of "Fanchon"—the drama in which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL recently made so gratifying a success at Laura Keene's. To-night Miss FANNY BROWNE has a benefit, producing a new comedy called "Peace and Quiet," wherein she will have the assistance of Mr. FISKE, an excellent comedian—and repeating "King Cotton" for the sake of being admired in the gorgeous costume of *Don Pluribustah*.

The FLORENCES had a tremendous—"ovation" is not the correct word, but it must do in default of a better—on the occasion of their complimentary testimonial at Wallack's last Monday. The house was not only crowded, but a great many people had to go away and use their tickets the following evening. Those who did this enjoyed as great a treat in seeing the burlesque on "Fra Diavolo" as ever they could have done by sitting through a long programme of unadulterated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. This burlesque is the quaintest, funniest thing of its kind that was ever written, it is played almost to perfection, and ought to run and bring in to the FLORENCES as much money as "Lalla Rookh" did, when it was done by them at WALLACK'S old theatre.

Mr. COLLINS, and the capital company engaged to support him, have been playing "The Colleen Bawn" at NIBLO'S all the week to satisfactory houses. The piece is popular as ever, and Mr. COLLINS' *Myles na Coppaleen* almost consoles us for the loss of Mr. BOURCICAULT. His singing is, of course, vastly superior to that of his predecessor, for the illustrious DION, though effective in snatches of comic melody, was not what might be called a very tuneful warbler. The "Colleen" will be repeated half a dozen evenings longer, and then the Hibernian drama will give place to Gallic pantomime, GABRIEL RAVEL being engaged and already on the lookout for young women of the ballet persuasion.

Mr. BARNUM makes constant change an indispensable quality of the light Summer entertainments which he offers in the Lecture-room of the Museum. This week he has engaged Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, (who is described as "the Great Delineator of Character, the Finest Elocutionist, the Best Mimic, and the most Amusing Comic Performer of the Age,") Mr. EDWIN KELLY, tenor and light Comedian; and Master LEON, the Ethiopian Cubas. The Fat Girl, the Learned Seal, the Monster Serpents, and the innumerable other natural and artificial curiosities are likewise all on permanent exhibition.

NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens and Palace of Music continues to be thronged with delighted crowds whenever it doesn't begin raining about 7 o'clock, as it has done several evenings lately. There has been no occasion yet for any particular change of programme in the musical, choregraphic or equestrian way, except that the vocal part of the first is dispensed with, and even the additional resources of Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S splendid orchestra are scarcely compensation for the loss of CARLOTTA PATTI. CUBAS, however, still ravishes the hearts of all beholders in her bewildering Spanish dances, and Mlle. THELEUR, with Messrs. TOPHOFF, XIMENES, WIETOFF and LEHMAN, still achieve seeming impossibilities in the gymnastic exercises of French pantomime and ballet. The great sensation just introduced by Mr. NIXON is the pyrotechnic illustration of the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. A water-line of 200 feet has been constructed out of the bounteous Croton to give these mimic monsters of the deep enough appropriate element to manœuvre on. The combat and its accessories are thus officially described: "The scene opens with a representation of James River near Newport's News, showing by moonlight the river fortifications and the *Monitor* and *Minnesota* riding quietly at anchor. Day comes, and the *Merrimac* appears steaming directly for the frigate, tendering the gage of battle. A shot from the *Monitor* attracts the attention of the rebel champion to a new enemy, almost too small to be noticed. But the shot makes the rebel reel from stem to stern, and the engagement between the vessels ensues. The *Monitor* bears bravely into the heat of the battle, and pours broadside after broadside at the enemy. The rebel cowers under the fire and commences to retreat. He is followed by his little competitor, and, amid a shower of shell from the forts, skulks away." There, that is all done in fireworks, and a marvelous and magnificent piece of pyrotechnic mechanism it is, reflecting an unprecedented amount of additional lustre on even the established reputation of the Messrs. EDGE.

FOX'S Old Bowery Theatre was reopened on Saturday evening with a powerful company, including Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss DENVIL, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. PRIOR, as leading members. This evening the bill comprises the drama of "Ratlin, the Reefer," (with Miss HERRING as *Ratlin*,) the farce of "How to Avoid Drafting," and another drama, (in the last scene of which it may be confidently calculated various colored fires are not wanting,) called the "Robber Knight."

Negro minstrelsy is not a subject whereof much can be said. One hears pretty nearly the same songs and sees the same dances and "eccentricities" to-day that one saw ever so many years ago. But there is no form of amusement so steadfastly popular and prosperous, nor any in which there are such chances for accumulating fortunes. There are two places in this city where first-class Ethiopian entertainments are given—WOOD'S, at No. 514 Broadway, and GEORGE CHRISTY'S, at No. 581—one opposite the St. Nicholas, the other opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. At the former EPH. HORN, C. FOX and FRANK BROWER, are the chief performers; at the latter GEORGE CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and a quartette of glee singers.

A grand benefit will be shortly given to Professor ANDERSON at one of the leading theatres. M'lle CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor SBRIGLIA, the FLORENCES, and a host of other well-known luminaries of the operatic and dramatic world, have volunteered their services.

The Fall and Winter season at Winter Garden will commence on the 25th of next month. The season will be inaugurated by an engagement of Miss BATEMAN.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Boston Race Meeting—Fourth and Last Day.

BOSTON, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The fourth and last day's racing of the Boston Spring Meeting, which came off to-day, proved the most brilliant of the week. In the morning the weather looked unpropitious and threatening, a disagreeable drizzly rain falling up to mid-day. So unfavorable was the prospect, that serious thoughts were entertained by Mr. CASSADY of postponing the racing until the following day (Saturday.) All at once, the sun broke out bright and cheering, driving the watery clouds before him, and giving promise of a delightful day. The attendance was larger than on any of the previous days, more than five thousand people being on the track. An immense concourse of family carriages, containing a great number of the leading citizens of Boston, were on the track inclosure, and their presence invested the meeting with a *status* and indorsement which will prove of material benefit to the interests of the turf at any subsequent meeting that may be held here.

There were two races announced to come off to-day. The first was for a purse of $300, mile heats, and closed with two entries: Mr. BUSH'S b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*, dam *Marigold*; and C. S. LLOYD'S g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years, by *Crocker*, dam *Sallie Ward*. It was even betting between them at the start, *Cyclone* for choice.

FIRST HEAT.

Cyclone got half a length the best of the start, and although the gray showed in front on the first turn, yet the mare resumed and kept her position, half a length in advance, throughout the remainder of the distance, winning the heat by a length, in 1:51½.

SECOND HEAT.

Throg's Neck was indulged with a gallop round in his blanket directly after the first heat, and he seemed to go better for his extra work. They got off on equal terms; at the quarter *Throg's Neck* was leading half a length, a clear length at the half, (53 seconds,) and finally won the heat by half a dozen lengths, in 1:50.

THIRD HEAT.

The odds of $100 to $10 were offered on the gray, who led from the start, and without ever being headed, won the heat and race in 1:52¼.

The next race was for a purse of $1,000, three mile heats. The celebrated mare *Idlewild* (who, it is said, can be backed to run a race from one mile up to four miles, against any horse or mare in the world, for $100,000) was entered. So was the renowned son of *Yorkshire*, (*Wagram*,) who won both at Philadelphia and New-York, and who now belongs to Mr. D. ROBBINS, of this city. The third entry was *Avalanche*, who defeated *Hillsborough*, on the first day, in the mile heat race. A vast amount of money was at issue on this race, for *Wagram* had been backed heavily by his owner and friends to win. Still the mare was the favorite, her wonderful performances on the turf causing her to be regarded as nearly invincible. In the pools of $100, she sold for $60; *Wagram*, for $26; and *Avalanche*, $16.

FIRST HEAT.

Idlewild, ridden by the renowned jockey GILPATRICK, was first off, with *Avalanche* second. Before reaching the quarter *Wagram* went to the front, and on the second quarter it was evident that something was the matter, as his jockey was seen to be riding in a curious position, leaning forward on to the horse's neck. At the half mile he was leading ten lengths, and he passed the stand fully a dozen lengths first in 1:54. It was now seen what was the matter, the ring of the bridle bit had broken, and the horse had pulled the reins out of the rider's hands, and the latter was now riding without a bridle. Still the horse galloped straight on, the pace being very fast, with a lead of a dozen lengths, *Avalanche* being about three lengths behind the favorite. In these positions they passed the stand on the second mile in 3:48, but now the pace and want of control on the part of his rider began to tell on *Wagram*. *Idlewild* was gradually but surely creeping up; at the half mile she passed *Wagram*, and eventually won the heat by three lengths in 5:42. But for the unfortunate accident there is no doubt that *Wagram* would have won the heat, as he seemed fairly to out-pace the mare.

SECOND HEAT.

Wagram led from the start, the others being close together at the half mile. Here *Idlewild* took the first place, doing the first mile in 2:03; the second in 4 minutes, and the third in 5:48, thus winning the heat and race. A good race for second place ensued between *Avalanche* and *Wagram*, the former eventually winning.

SUMMARY.

Franklin Park Course, Boston. Purse, $300. Mile heats.

C. S. LLOYD'S g. g. *Throg's Neck*, 7 years, by *Crocker*	2	1	1
P. C. BUSH, b. m. *Cyclone*, 5 years, by *Vandal*	1	2	2

Time—1:51½, 1:50, 1:52¼.

SAME DAY.

Purse, $1,000. Three mile heats.

Capt. T. G. MOORE'S b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 years, by *Lexington*	2	1	1
D. ROBBINS, b. c. *Wagram*, 4 years, by *Yorkshire*	1	2	3
C. S. LLOYD'S b. c. *Avalanche*, 4 yrs., by *Revenue*	3	2	2

Time—5:42, 5:48.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

It is the intention of the owners of the race-horses which have run at these meetings at Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, to give an extra day's running on Tuesday next, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. CASSIDY, who has been so indefatigable in getting up these races. A great day's programme of sport is anticipated on the occasion.

Cricket Match.

WILLOW VS. ST. GEORGE.

The first of a home-and-home match between these clubs took place on Saturday, on the fine ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Willow's were beaten in two matches last year by St. George, but having engaged the services of Mr. HAMMOND, the former professional of the Germantown Club, of Philadelphia, they have been in such active practice, that they found themselves competent to play ten of their club—with their professional—against the St. George's Club's first eleven. The St. George's Club having accepted a challenge on these terms magnanimously made up an eleven without their professionals, and perhaps underrating the strength of the Willow's—judging by last year's experience—they substituted some of their second eleven, for first eleven men, and the result was an overwhelming defeat of the Dragon slayers.

St. George went first to the wickets, and in consequence of the superior bowling of HAMMOND and Mr. PIERCE, and the generalship of Mr. STRACHAN, who made a very good wicket-keeper, St. George was disposed of for 87 runs, of which their second eleven representatives scored the majority. Mr. KENDALL'S scores comprising 3 3s and a single; in Mr. VAN BUREN'S were 2 4s, 2 3s and 2 2s,; and in GEORGE WRIGHT'S were 3 3s and 2 2s, all got by excellent play; Captain LAING'S 9 were a 3, 2 and singles, and Mr. NAPIER got a 3 and 2 1s.

The Willows followed for a brilliant innings of 166 runs, of which the 59 of HAMMOND were obtained in masterly style, notwithstanding the fine bowling of Messrs. GIBBES and NAPIER, the slows of Mr. WALLER, and underhands of Mr. BAILEY; his score comprised 6 4s, 3 3s, 6 2s and singles; Mr. STOKES made a steady 10, in which was one 2; Mr. PEERLESS run out for 2 3s, and 2 1s. HAMMOND run out Mr. PIERCE after a fine innings of 17, in which were a 4 and 2 3s; and also Mr. STRACHAN, who played well, for a 3 2 and singles; Mr. SWIFT'S score included a 4, 3 3s and 2 2s, when he was cleverly stumped by VAN BUREN, after a spirited innings of 23; and Mr. TERRY got away 2 3s in his well made 12.

St. George went in for their second innings, and before the rain stopped the play they had scored 60, with the loss of one wicket, of which Mr. GIBBES (not out) got 25, by a 5, 2 4s, a 3, 2 2s and 1s; Mr. NAPIER 16, b. PIERCE, by a 4, 2 3s, 2 2s and 1s; and Mr. KENDALL, not out, 0, etceteras, 19.

A sumptuous dinner was served up to the cricketers and their friends by Mr. WRIGHT, which was done ample justice to; and at the conclusion of the match, Mr. GIBBES presented the ball to Mr. STRACHAN, and some most friendly remarks were made on the occasion by both gentlemen in reference to the very pleasant manner in which the match had been conducted, (and which was decided by the result of the first innings.)

The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.	Runs.	WILLOW CLUB.	Runs.
First Innings.		First Innings.	
Waller c Pierce b Hammond	0	Stokes b Napier	10
Ford lbw b Hammond	0	Peerless, run out	8
Kendall b Pierce	10	Hammond c Waller b Bailey	59
Gibbes c Torrance b Hammond	0	Pierce, run out	17
Capt. Laing b Hammond	9	Strachan, run out	8
Baily b Pierce	0	Henderson b Bailey	3
Van Buren b Hammond	19	Swift st Van Buren b Waller	23
Oddie b Pierce	2	Terry b Gibbes	12
Geo. Wright c Swift b Pierce	19	Gisborne c Waller b Gibbes	4
Napier, not out	5	Scrivener, not out	0
Byes 9, 1 byes 2, wides 12.	23	Byes 11, 1 byes 2, wides 7.	20
Total	87	Total	166

St. George Second Innings: Gibbes, (not out,) 25; Napier, (b Pierce,) 16; Kendall, (not out,) 0. Bye 1, wides 13, no balls 5—total 19.

UMPIRES—H. WRIGHT and SADLER.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

The following is a record of matches to be played:

July 26.—Star vs. Charter Oak. Return game. On Star grounds. Game called at 3½ P. M.

July 28.—Star vs. Eckford—second nines. On Star grounds.

July 28.—Jefferson vs. Mutual—second nines. On the Mutual's ground, Elysian Fields. Game called at 3 P. M.

July 29.—Eckford vs. Eagle—first nines. Single game. On Union grounds, Williamsburgh. Game called at 3 P. M.

July 29.—Mutual vs. Gotham—first nines. On the Mutual grounds.

July 30.—Union vs. Jefferson—second nines. On the Union grounds, at Morrisania.

July 30.—Constellation vs. Atlantic, of Jamaica. On Union Ball grounds.

July 31.—Charter Oak vs. Gotham. On grounds at Carroll Park.

Aug. 1.—Eckford vs. Constellation, on Union grounds, Williamsburgh.

Aug. 1.—Star vs. Henry Eckford, on the grounds of the latter, at the terminus of the Railroad, Greenpoint. Game called at 3 o'clock.

Aug. 2.—Newark vs. Union, of Morrisania. On the ground of the former, Newark, N. J.

Aug. 4.—Eckford vs. Mutual, at Hoboken.

Aug. 6.—Henry Eckford vs. Empire. Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 3 P. M.

Aug. 8.—Jefferson vs. Eagle. Second nines. At 3 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Henry Eckford vs. Star. Second nines. Return game, on the ground of the former, Greenpoint, at 2½ P. M.

Aug. 11.—Eckford vs. Mutual, on the Mutual grounds at Hoboken.

Aug. 14.—Eckford vs. Atlantic. Second nines. On the Atlantic's grounds, Bedford, L. I.

THE DEFEAT OF THE EXCELSIORS.

The Excelsiors of Brooklyn (as stated in our issue of yesterday, when we gave the score and a few notes of the game) were beaten in a game of six innings on Saturday by the Union Club of Morrisania. The score stood 12 to 4. The following record of the two previous home and home matches played between these Clubs will show that, although beaten the first of the three, it would not be without precedent for them to win the other two:

FIRST MATCH.

		Runs.		Runs.
Sept. 16, 1857	Excelsior	8	Union	30
Sept. 28, 1857	Excelsior	41	Union	23
July 22, 1858	Excelsior	30	Union	18
Total		79		71

SECOND MATCH.

		Runs.		Runs.
Oct. 5, 1859	Excelsior	15	Union	19
Oct. 25, 1859	Excelsior	13	Union	3
Sept. 7, 1860	Excelsior	7	Union	4
Total		35		26

A Stirring Letter from Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia.

The following letter of H. F. PEIRPOINT, Governor of Western Virginia, was written in response to the invitation to attend the late Union-square meeting in this City. It is now published for the first time:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WHEELING, Va., July 16, 1862.

James W. White, George Opdyke, Samuel Sloan and others, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor requesting me to address a meeting of the citizens of New-York, composed of all persons, without distinction of party, who are in favor of prosecuting the war and suppressing the rebellion, is received. The delay of the mail in bringing your request in time, if no other cause, prevents my being with you. I would like to be there. The heart of every true patriot will respond to the object of the meeting with a joyful amen.

New-York now occupies a position second to no other city in the world. She controls the finances and commerce of the continent. Your City is one of the triumphs of American freedom. Put down the rebellion, establish free schools, a free Press and free speech in the Southern States, and New-York's present is only the beginning of her future greatness. It is right that such movement should commence there.

You say the object of the meeting is "to express, without reference to any party question whatever, your undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause, and your inflexible determination to sustain it; and, to that end, to proffer to the Government your aid, to the extent of all your resources."

Gentlemen, these words have the ring of the pure metal. They will gladden the throbbing heart of the nation. What patriot will stop at this hour of his country's peril to cavil about party? Be sure that we have a *country* to govern, before we begin the contest who shall govern it. The cup of our political sins will not be drained, until we can look *beyond* party to our country, and our country only.

Six months before the breaking out of the rebellion, all that portion of our country outside of the rebel States was the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the earth. But the rebels, like Haman, borne down by the weight of their own impotency, envious of their more prosperous neighbors, conceived the scheme of taking from us, by inaugurating this rebellion, the glorious inheritance of our fathers, purchased by their blood freely spilled upon an hundred battle-fields. We owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to the sacred memory of our fathers, to mete to them Haman's fate. To do this, we should be as economical as possible of the lives of the loyal soldiers, and provide bountifully for those going to the field and for those they leave behind.

Say to them when they go, "Use all the means God and nature, and circumstances have put in your power to suppress the rebellion and punish traitors." Rebels' property, in the rebel sense of the word, of whatever kind, sensible or insensible, should be made to contribute to the suppression of the rebellion in any manner that it can be made available.

This war has been inaugurated and prosecuted by the rebels without reference to the rights of Union men. It is not for them to claim Constitutional guaranties. They have no rights, under the Constitution, save the infliction of the penalty of their crimes. They have grown insolent by their dominion over their own slaves, until they have adopted as their political axiom, "that Slavery is the normal condition of the working classes." Upon that principle they are attempting to build their empire. This is in derogation of English liberty and American liberty, and of all that has raised the Anglo-Saxon race to its present greatness in this country and in Europe. It is an attempt to degrade every free laboring man in the nation; not only the native born, but the German and Irishman, who seek an asylum in this land of the free, are denounced as only fit for slaves.

Mr. JEFFERSON has given us advice, intended, doubtless, for occasions like the present. He says: "A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the highest duties of a good citizen; but not the highest. The law of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means." Here is a chart made for the occasion by one who comprehended our institutions and the enormities of rebellion.

Gentlemen, this is the last contest our free institutions will have, if we put forth the strength of the nation, and punish rebellion as it deserves. But remember, there is but *one* time left to put down the usurpers—that is *the present*. We cannot fold our arms this year, and fight the next. We must fight *now*, or all is lost. The contest is gigantic—the result, the freedom or enslavement of the nation. It is the removal of the last fetter thrown around the thirteen old colonies. Redeemed and disenthralled, America will rise with new strength, and in sublime proportions, the beauty of the whole earth.

This is the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw. There is the most gigantic stake being played for. The question is: *Shall Slavery or Freedom be universal?* There is no concealing it. This is the issue. The rebels have presented and *forced* it upon the nation. We have accepted, and it is to be tried at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the cannon; and were it not for the traitors in our midst, the verdict for Freedom would be rendered in three months. Every device that the devil can invent and put into the heads of traitors, seems to be brought forward to keep men out of the field, and to paralyze the arms of those already there. These traitors are tolerated in high and low places. It is the grasp of their hand now upon the body politic that partially paralyzes our strength. They are endeavoring to enlarge their grasp. This is our danger. But there were traitors in the camp of Moses, in the social family of Jesus Christ, in the army of the Revolution, and it would be wonderful if we had them not now in this our country's struggle. They have ever received their reward, and they will, doubtless, in the present instance.

Gentlemen, everything depends on prompt, resolute and determined action, under the blessing of God. I am yours, &c., F. H. PEIRPOINT.

A Note from Capt. Harrison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Greatly to my surprise, my attention was directed to an article in the evening papers of Saturday, advertising me as a deserter from my company, *which is wholly untrue*. My resignation, *unconditional* and *immediate*, was written, offered to and accepted by the Colonel commanding, a day or two previous to my leaving. Said resignation was necessitated by an injury received while in the performance of my duty, rendering me totally unable to discharge the duties devolving upon me; therefore, by the advice of many of my fellow officers, *including both the Surgeons of the Regiment*, I resigned—*for no other cause* could I have been induced to leave the army. I am fully satisfied that the commanding Generals have been most grossly misinformed, otherwise such an order would never have emanated from Major-Gen. POPE. SAMUEL L. HARRISON.

No. 66 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. E. C. Ingersoll	$50 00	Mrs. Bullard	$10 00
M. L. R.	10 00	Pittsfield, Mass., thro'	
Mr. Busk	25 00	H. D. Gay	25 00
Ladies' Festival at Canandalgua	266 43	Miss Doremus	10 00
B. Schieffelin & Co.	20 00	Miss Farrand	6 00
W. Coleman	10 00	Ladies' Society at Hackensack	5 00
Young Ladies of Ward School No. 45	22 00	Ladies' Society at Potsdam	5 00
		Cash	10 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

Timber Trade of Canada.

We have received advice, that owing to the dryness of the weather, a very large quantity of the best quality of white and red pine, will not reach Quebec this season. Fifty to sixty thousand pieces are estimated to remain above Ottawa, as also 100,000 saw logs. The water is unprecedentedly low, and a good deal of timber, not included in the above, it is generally believed, will not come over the Calumet and Mountain Slides, and, indeed, the river will be pretty well covered with sticks of timber stuck in different places. Below Ottawa, on the Nation and other tributaries, at least 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet will remain, besides saw logs. On the St. Lawrence a very considerable quantity will remain behind at Peterboro', Lindsay and other lumbering districts. In short, the Spring's work has been much retarded, and the cost of lumber much enhanced by the extraordinary dryness of the season. Parties who have been so fortunate as to get their timber to market, ought to reap a rich advantage, as, no doubt, timber of a superior quality and average will be in much request this fall.—*Montreal Gazette, July 25.*

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
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No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRITTENDEN—WAIT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Rev. SAMUEL W. CRITTENDEN to Miss EMILY J., daughter of Dr. T. G. Wait, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, WILLIAM H. BROWN, aged 49 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 DeKalb-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

CONVERSE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 27, Mr. CHARLES E. CONVERSE, of the late firm of Converse, Todd & Co., of this City, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 123 West 47th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Brimfield, Mass., for interment.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 27, suddenly, LUCY, second daughter of John and Lucy Comstock, aged 24 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

DONLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, REBECCA DONLEY, wife of Archibald Donley, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 9th-av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

GARNER.—At Islip, L. I., on Friday, July 25, FRANCES M., wife of Thomas Garner, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the Long Island cars at Hunter's Point, on Monday morning, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, when her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GRIEFF.—In New-Orleans, La., on Monday, July 14, Mr. GEORGE H. GRIEFF, of the firm of A. D. Grieff & Co.

MEAD.—On Sunday morning, July 27, after a lingering illness, EMILY, wife of GABRIEL MEAD.

His friends, and those of her brothers, Gouverneur S. Bibby and Dr. Bibby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

NAPIER.—In Montreal, C. E., on Wednesday, July 23, ROBERT JAMES, infant son of Robert and Eliza Napier, aged 16 months and 10 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—July 26, 1862.
21, 5, 63, 62, 2, 51, 52, 72, 53, 16, 41, 32, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—July 26, 1862.
1, 21, 72, 38, 17, 67, 18, 20, 52, 35, 56, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

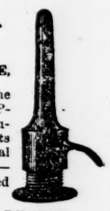
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 299.—July 26, 1862.
36, 31, 69, 37, 54, 13, 58, 14, 61, 24, 67, 59, 4.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 287.—July 26, 1862.
36, 45, 20, 64, 65, 24, 2, 32, 40, 30, 42, 34.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

P. P. P. P.



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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

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The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, the cargo of the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, consisting of:

613 Bags of coffee.
200 Boxes soap.
7 Packages thread.
12 Barrels soda.
1 Barrel cigarettes.
2 Boxes sole leather.
3 Bales tobacco.
399 Pigs lead.
28 Kegs of olives.
1 Box tartaric acid.
7 Broken barrels Resin.
9 Boxes fish.
10 Bales garlic.
8 Barrels rum.
15 Half-pipes rum.
9 Half-pipes claret and port.

Also, from the steamer *Stettin*:
375 Bags saltpetre.

Also, from the steamer *Ann*:
A quantity of gunpowder, estimated at between 500 and 600 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers

Capt. Comstock and the Steamer Catalina—To the Public.

I beg to call attention to the final report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the far-famed steamer *Catalina*, wherein the Committee say, page 140:

"Since the former report touching the steamer *Catalina*, the testimony of Capt. Comstock has been taken by the Committee, Mr. FARNHAM has been re-examined, and a communication received on that subject from Gen. WOOL. In reaching its former conclusion, relating to the just liability of the Government, the Committee did not find it necessary to call in question the integrity of Capt. COMSTOCK. A careful consideration of the additional testimony before the Committee confirms them in the belief that whatever agencies were resorted to by the parties interested in the *Catalina* to secure her charter by the Government, there was no want of good faith on the part of Capt. COMSTOCK. There is nothing in the testimony to challenge his integrity and honor as a man and a citizen; but, on the other hand, his patriotic and gratuitous labors in behalf of the country entitle him to hearty commendation."

I may, perhaps, be permitted to add a few words explaining my connection with Government business, and to repel every insinuation contained in a former *ex-parte* report which could, by implication even, convey an idea that I was in any way, directly or indirectly, interested pecuniarily in the chartering of the steamer *Catalina*, or any other steamer, or in any job, contract, or profit, made or to be made, with or out of the United States Government; and I would ask such newspapers as have published the charge, that, as a simple act of justice to one who has been unjustly exposed to such an imputation while pursuing his legitimate vocation as a commander, they will give space in their columns for this my statement and emphatic denial.

Soon after the commencement of this unjustifiable and ruinous rebellion I was called on by authorized agents of the Government to aid them in matters pertaining to the transport and naval service of the United States. At this time all was excitement and confusion, the greatest anxiety prevailed for the safety of Washington, and, in common with many of our citizens, I labored earnestly and faithfully to thwart the traitors at home and abroad, and, I may say, patriotically, if gratuitous services and a liberal expenditure of my personal means in the cause constitute patriotism.

During this time, and until other agents were appointed and entered upon their duties, and while all was turmoil and alarm at the gigantic proportions which the civil war thus suddenly thrust upon us had assumed, I endeavored, to the best of my ability and judgment, to advise the officers of this Government in the selection of vessels for the special services in which they were required, and such charters as were then made (some of them at an hour's notice) by the Quartermaster's and other Departments will bear the strictest comparison as to price and capacity with any recommended by others, the charters of which have expired, or are still in full force. I had myself nothing to do with the contracts; my duties were limited to a statement of facts.

On my return from the Port Royal expedition, I was met with the charge contained in the *ex-parte* report before referred to; a charge worse than that of disloyalty, and inconsistent with every act of my past life.

It is now by the act of that same committee, and after a thorough examination of the case, retracted; and I am thankful for it, conscious as I am of having done my whole duty to the Government, from the moment of the first traitorous act of this rebellion down to the present time; and having given "hostages to fortune," to whom I would desire to bequeath, at least, an untarnished name, and, if possible, a common interest in an undivided country, I shall continue these exertions, through good and evil report, with all the energy and determination I would to save a sinking ship; and should we sink in the struggle, overpowered by foreign and domestic foes, and it be decided that a nation of thirty millions, covering two-thirds of a continent, are incapable of self-government and self-defence, I am willing to share the fate of that majority who have essayed to prevent so disgraceful an ending to the once United States.

J. J. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

—A day or two since one Capt. Hogan, formerly a Topographical Engineer on the rebel General Jeff. Thompson's Staff, but now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky City, Ohio, sent an admirably drawn plan of the military prison in which he is confined to one Dr. Syrus, a released rebel Surgeon. Dr. Syrus, who was on the way South, called at the Express office in Wheeling for the drawing, a few days ago, but the Provost-Marshal had requested the Express folks to detain the plan. The Provost-Marshal could not see that the drawing of Johnson's Island would do any particular harm in the hands of the rebels, but he knows it cannot if it is detained in the Express office.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North Briton	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Etna	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Kedar	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Germania	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hammonia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD SEVEN TEETH EXtracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache.
JOHN FLAVELL, No. 25 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I. —146 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; a fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; and in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out-buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy, and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the Village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 28 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels, imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE, unincumbered farming lands or other good property, for a first mortgage on good improved property in Detroit City. Address, with full particulars, MORTGAGE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—BY STEAMERS PERSIA and *Borussia*, elegant Paris made ladies' and gentlemen's traveling and shopping bags. JONCATTA CH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT CLOSING SALE.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
GREAT CLOSING SALE.

THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST WEEK.

50,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF DRESS GOODS.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, ETC., ETC.

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,

AS THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2,
FOR ONE MONTH,

FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the present cost of importation.

The Stock is large and varied, and
THE PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

5,500 yards Lavella, at ..... 4 cents
6,000 yards Barege Broche ..... 9 cents
6,500 yards Guisalies ..... 9, 10, 12½ and 16 cents
10,000 yards Poil de Cheve ..... 12½, 15 and 18 cents
5,000 yards Plaid and Plain Mohairs ..... 12½ and 15 cents
5,500 yards Drab Alpacca, double width ..... 26 cents
3,000 yards Silk-warp Poplins ..... 25 cents
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege ..... 12½, 15 and 16 cents
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, 2½ yards wide 1s. 6d

MERRIMAC AND OTHER PRINTS at 1s. a yard.

IN MOURNING GOODS,
3,500 yards Black Barege Anglais ..... 6½ cents
7,500 yards Black Barege, Silk and Wool, 12½, 15 and 16c.
Also two yards wide Black Barege.
Also, two yards wide Black Delaine, all wool.

A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
ALSO
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name on the windows, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various SALES, ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
ON SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods, SHIRTING AND SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK
Previous to the inventory.
BLACK SILKS AT FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BAREGES, GRENADINES AND ORGANDIES AT HALF PRICE.
GREATEST ATTRACTION FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CHANTILLY LACE.

The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month, at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRIAN, 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and
DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HOSIERY.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
STOCKS, GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
At the Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
NOW CLEARING SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best-quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
A. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 16th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.
Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & PAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 376 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 184 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A MONTH OR six weeks, wanted, in some hilly or mountainous region, within one hundred miles of New-York, for a family of three adults, three children and a servant; large, airy rooms, with fire-places, required; also, spacious grounds around the house. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., R. S. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York by cars or steamboat, for three adults and two children. Address, stating location and lowest terms, BROWN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse; three rooms, for four or eight weeks, on the Sound, between Stamford and Southport. Address G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A ROOM AND board for a lady and gentleman, or for single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st., contiguous to the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVEN & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

BUTTER FOR ARMY USE—IN SINGLE pounds and upwards, put up in the most approved style, by D. G. PECK, No. 238 Washington-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very genteel and highly-recommended Protestant girl; is a superior fine washer and ironer; has lived out many years in first-class families in England, as well as this country; will be found an efficient and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, ice-creams and jellies; wages, $9 to $10; will engage either for city or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook; can be recommended as such; unexceptionable City reference given, as to capability and character. Apply, for two days, or till engaged, at No. 289 4th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 84 Frankfort-st., in the basement; has City reference.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., as a first-class cook, is desirous of obtaining a situation either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman a situation as cook; will be willing to go into the country. Can be seen for a few days at No. 60 Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook and a superior laundress; has the best of City references: no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway from 1 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK OF GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation as cook or general servant, by a smart, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; good plain cook, tidy, neat and trusty; well recommended; will try reasonable; at moderate wages; in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trusty girl as cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a moderate size family; is a neat, obliging and efficient servant; will go any distance on the avenues. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or the whole of the washing in a small family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; or would do housework. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; eight years City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 16th-st. near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years' best City reference. Call or address No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has the best of references. Call at No. 42 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, English Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; makes children's clothes, quick at the needle; wages $3 per week, or $7 per month. Call at or address No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly as the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, in the large marble building, No. 14 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED IN SOME first class wholesale or importing dry-goods house a situation as general clerk, assistant salesman or assistant bookkeeper by a young man about 22, who refers to his last employers for character, business qualifications, &c.; is well acquainted with wide goods, dress goods, &c., and can very soon influence some trade. Salary no object. Address A. B., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 28 East 29th-st., Smith's coach factory, or address a note to J. C., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—SITUation wanted by a Protestant man, on a country seat or small farm, in any part of the country. He is a good coachman, gardener, milker, etc.; long reference of good character, civility, sobriety, etc., can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 City-Hall-square, New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, of the right stamp, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

AS GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an Englishman and wife. Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; the woman, as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have good reference from their late employers, and can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F. will be attended to.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG unmarried man, who had many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house: the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONeer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN HAT-BLOCK MAKER. Wanted, a good journeyman hat-block maker; one who fully understands the business will be paid good wages; the shop has steam-power in it. Apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 63 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL, A FEW FIRSTclass men, accustomed to Broadway trade, as ushers and salesmen. Parties of the right stamp will be dealt with liberally; also, several cash boys.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A TEA AND COFFEE store, one entry clerk, valet to go to Europe, two conductors, three porters, four girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK and Wounded Soldiers, corner of 51st-st. and Lexington-av., a first-rate hand at the mangle; also, four good women to wash and iron. Apply on the premises. Best of references required.

WANTED IN A SILK HOUSE—A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; must be a good penman, and quick and accurate in figures; salary first year, $200 to $260. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x75 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. I will accommodate responsible persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 3 9 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, as the tenant may desire. First-class four-story brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements. A desirable situation for a boarding-house, for which it is now used. For particulars, inquire at the house No. 71 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—VERY LOW UNTIL MAY NEXT—Dwelling house No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Leroy st.,) four stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or to MICHAELSBURGER, No. 80 Carmine st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, CONTAINING NINE rooms, 54th-st., 240 feet from central Park; also, the lower part of a cottage. Inquire at No. 22 86th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $4,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Sound, 25 miles from the City, 12 minutes' ride from Rye depôt, New-Haven Railroad; half a mile from steamboat landing; a well built house, barn, stables and other outbuildings, in excellent condition; also gardener's cottage and bath-house, beautifully situated on a point of land, consisting of 32 acres, with water front three quarters of a mile; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn, trees, gardens, and pebble walks; fine bathing, fishing and boating. Will sell whole or part. For particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL, 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c.; fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate.
GEO. A. WELLS.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $330; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LANDS—BETTER THAN BANKnotes in these times. For sale, 20 acres of land, beautifully located; also, 5 acres, 5 acres, 4 acres, 3 acres, &c., all desirably located; also, a very fine residence and a variety of houses, all near the subscriber. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CHICAGO PROPERTY.—WANTED TO EXchange, a handsome residence in Chicago, Illinois, for a moderate-sized dwelling-house, between 40th and 60th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; "or in Brooklyn, in a respectable locality." Address R. T. BLACKBURN, No. 33 Spruce st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, to let, and for sale on easy terms: splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Those wishing to visit this healthy and favorite resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., at 6½ and 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Take tickets for Highlands or Middletown Station, where stages will be in readiness; leave the Highlands three times daily. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit or may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by or vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and with the American locomotive weighing fifty tons in the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse the coupons the share or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the purchaser within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franch

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from the 23d to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S coupons, due Aug. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after the 25th inst., at the Corn Exchange Bank.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 9s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane. DORMAN T. WARREN.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
A. SPADONE,
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.
DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. WENGLER & F. FRIEDMANN, plumbers, No. 10 Av. A, is dissolved from the 21st inst., and F. FRIEDMANN transacts said plumbing business in same place in his own name and responsibility. New-York, July 22, 1862.
C. WENGLER,
F. FRIEDMANN.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS in City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKWHEAT GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		$672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President.	
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.	

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Nos. 57 AND 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 30th of June, 1862:

Premiums on risks outstanding 30th June, 1861	$169,448 45	
Premiums received during the year ending 30th June, 1862	362,964 62	
Total premiums	$532,413 07	
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ending 30th June, 1862	$337,580 39	
Losses and expenses	$219,084 66	
Return premiums	51,416 94	
Reinsurances	23,276 38	
	$293,777 98	

The Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1862, were as follows:

Cash in banks	$90,600 47	
New-York State, City and bank stocks, United States and other stocks, and loans on stocks	524,510 54	
		$615,111 01
Premium notes and bills receivable		278,129 04
Salvage, reinsurance and other claims due the Company		25,438 41
Insurance scrip, and sundry notes, at estimated value		22,372 75
Total assets		$941,051 21

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a *Scrip Dividend of* TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums entitled thereto for the year ending 30th June, 1862, for which certificates may be issued on and after the 30th day of August next.

They have also this day declared an *Interest Dividend* of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

A portion of the excess over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of accumulated reserved profits, is to be applied to the redemption of the ousstanding scrip; and the Board has directed that the whole of the Certificates of Profits of the issue of 1857, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be surrendered at the time of payment, and canceled.

By order of the Board.
HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY W. BARSTOW,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES C. BELL,	JAMES W. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES L. FROST,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
GEO. B. MOREWOOD,	WM. H. BRODIE,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	LOUIS S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES CAROW,	WILLARD M. NEWELL,
THOS. B. CODDINGTON,	CHARLES M. FRY,
JAMES H. GRAY,	CHARLES P. MARKS,
JOHN D. WILSON,	STEPH. D. HARRISON,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	H. K. CORNING,
WILLIAM A. SALE,	WILLIAM T. FROST,
HENRY O. BREWER,	WM. R. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES W. BLOSSOM,	EBEN B. CROCKER,
HENRY K. BULL,	JOHN C. JACKSON,
EDWARD SAPORTAS,	JOSEPH F. NAVARRO,
JAMES H. MULFORD,	ANTHONY P. FRANCIA,
JAMES D. CARHART,	SMITH J. EASTMAN,
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN.
DANL. DRAKE SMITH, President,	
ADRIAN B. HOLMES, Vice-President.	

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry C. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Standiff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Pitton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Barker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. K. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips, Washington T. Beddard, L. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McChesney, R. W. Wells, William P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. F. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.
Dated July 15, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WA[illegible],
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, convened at the quarters of the regiment, Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, July 18, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of our late comrade Charles F. Van Duzer, more recently of the Twelfth United States Infantry, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his company at the battle of Gaines' Hill, before Richmond. *And Whereas*, desirous to express to his bereaved relatives our sympathy for their deep affliction, we, the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, unite in tendering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Charles F. Van Duzer we have lost a comrade who, during his long connection with this Company, won by his amiable and kindly bearing, his genial humor and manliness of character, both the high esteem and affection of all his fellow members. He was not less marked for his soldierly than for his manly qualities, and whilst we could not but regret his parting with us for a time to assume a higher military position, our regret is now turned to sorrow by the news of his sudden death.

Resolved, That deep and keen as may be the grief of parents over the death of a beloved son, that grief should be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that death had met their son in the path of duty and of honor. If in this dark hour, when brave spirits are needed by our struggling country, we feel proud that men of bravery of soul have gone out from among us, how much greater should be the pride of the relatives of such men, even if the heroic action should be at the cost of a patriot's life! While, therefore, we sorrow with the sorrowed, with all the patriots of our land we unite in the thought, that if our friend is dead he has died gloriously.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the same be placed on record by this company.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY T. TEER,	LEWIS M. CARNES,
EDWARD COZZENS,	W. S. WOOD,
T. B. MUSGRAVE,	WALTER CONGDON.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of timber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 252.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 2 th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-House Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed to each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments made to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount to be saved by it. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and them inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject a bid in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN DOUBLED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging side-walks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Interview of the National Committee with the Governor.

Proposed Addition of Twenty-five Dollars Bounty for Recruits for the Old Regiments.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the National Committee of the Common Council, and other bodies of loyal citizens, to visit Albany and urge upon the Governor the propriety of confining the payment of bounty to enlistments with old organizations, and otherwise favoring such regiments as are in the face of the enemy, returned last evening.

We are informed that they were cordially received by the Governor, who freely discussed with them the need of such course and the difficulties in the way.

The Governor was of the opinon that it would be unwise and impolitic to recall the authorizations granted to raise new organizations, which he had issued in accordance with the requisition of the War Department for twenty-eight regiments, as a part of the quota of this State in the 300,000 volunteers called for by the President, but he was willing to say that he would issue no further orders at present, and would freely concur in any movements which the General Government would order to fill up the ranks of the old regiments, to which he had been strongly urged also by the commanders of our armies.

The Governor considered that he had not authority at present in any way to interfere in recruiting for old regiments.

He further stated that he was inclined to offer an additional bounty of *twenty-five* dollars to recruits for old regiments, should the popular will be clearly manifested in that direction; and he concurred in the views of the Committee, that it would be wise and proper that the remainder of the quota of the 85,000 or 60,000 men to be raised in this State under the call, should be applied to regiments in the field, so far as requisite to complete them.

He stated that he would cheerfully second any effort in the War Department in this direction, and would lend the whole weight of his official influence to the recruiting of regiments in the field.

The Committee do not understand that the Governor has made any application to the War Department for further authority, and in view of this point they leave the City to-night, for Washington, to press upon the authorities the urgent need of immediate, definite and decided action.

We are glad to learn that the movement to raise funds to offer as bounty here will not be delayed an hour, and that subscription-lists will be opened to-day. This City will do her duty fully and at once.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

FIRST PAYMENT OF THE STATE BOUNTY.

The first installment of the State bounty money will be paid to-day. Preliminary matters have been arranged, and recruits will have a positive proof of the earnestness of Gov. MORGAN'S proclamation awarding $50 to each one. The men belonging to the "Metropolitan Guard," Col. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, are to be the recipients, checks having been received from Paymaster-Gen. GEORGE BLISS on Saturday evening. To-day, at 12 o'clock noon, the soldiers will, after having indorsed the checks, be placed in possession of the money. This promptness in paying the bounty money is most praiseworthy, and must certainly have a most beneficial effect on enlistments. Men, when they know that their wives and families are kept from immediate want by the payment of this money, will come forward more readily—so readily, indeed, that New-York will, in a very short time, have her quota of men in the field. Other organizations besides the "Metropolitan Guard" will also, shortly, have checks for the payment of the bounty given them; the good work has begun, and a recruit can be in possession of the first installment of his bounty money within 48 hours after enlistment. At present, the regiment is encamped on Riker' Island; the name given to the encampment is "Camp Bowne," after Police Commissioner BOWNE. The majority of the officers attached to Col. TURNBULL'S regiment are gentlemen of experience, having been connected with the Seventh an Seventy-first Regiments. H. M. RAYMOUR has been appointed Quartermaster, and GEO. H. WHEATON Adjutant.

SUGGESTIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was struck with an article in your paper, of the 17th inst., under the head of "Filling up Old Regiments," which seems to indicate the true, and, indeed, only feasible policy to pursue in bringing forward the new levies of troops, and making them effective against the enemy. It is a well ascertained fact that the rebels, by a rigid enforcement of their conscription act, have brought out nearly all their available men. At this moment their army is strengthened to its utmost, whilst *ours*, by the casualties of a service of almost unexampled severity in many respects, has been suffered to become thinned by battle and wasted by disease, without the means of replenishment, save by the slow process of enlistment.

The policy of the rebels, in this unequal state of affairs, is too plain to be mistaken. It has already been foreshadowed by the Southern Press. "Let us strike quick and strong, before a new horde of Northmen come down upon us," say they. How then shall we best meet the impending danger, and, at the same time, pursue the scheme of crushing out the rebellion? Shall it be done by the tardy work of gathering up some hundreds of newly organized regiments? If there were no other objection to this, the speediest plans that can be put in operation to effect it, are too slow to meet the existing emergency. But there is a more serious objection to this mode of helping us out of present difficulties. The rank and file of the new levies are for the most part comprised of *raw recruits*, and in many cases the officers, especially those of the higher grades, are chosen less for their skill and experience as military men, than on account of certain local influences of little value in their new calling. The consequence is, a great deal of time is necessarily expended in the primary work of organization. It is no easy thing to recruit an army of *three hundred thousand men*, even in the *patriotic North*; and an army so immense, if hurried into the field, without previous training, more or less thorough, is little better than a mob. Ignorant and undisciplined troops are simply in the *way*. How then shall these faults be remedied? I would suggest, by a simple reconstruction of the mode of organizing regiments. We will say, for example, that a regiment of ten companies, as now constructed, consists of eight hundred effective men. To these eight hundred men, there are *three field officers*, exclusive of the staff. Now, it would be well to increase the size of our regiments to two battalions of eight companies each, the minimum number of rank and file in companies to be eighty. Let the Lieutenant-Colonel have immediate command of the right battalion, and the Major of the left, thus making their duties and responsibilities commensurate with the rank and pay. The duties of the Colonel would of course remain as now defined. Instead of making new regiments of raw levies, let the new recruit be sent forward at once to join his *old regiment in service*, there to be intermixed with well-instructed soldiers, whose continual example will tend greatly to assist him in the acquisition of his new art. In this way his *rawness* will disappear almost imperceptibly, and in a brief period he will be found well fitted for the duties of an active campaign. He will stand fire, too, for his comrades, to whom it is not new, show no signs of fear, and he has acquired a habit of imitating them.

In making up the six additional companies, the officers should be measurably supplied from the officers and men of the old companies, upon the impartial rule of competency and merit. Were such a rule to be more generally followed, in the higher walks of the profession, the whole army would be manifestly improved in point of soldierly bearing and military achievement.

Let the recruits, as they come forward in response to the call upon their respective States, designate, so far as it may be found practicable, the regiment to which they shall be attached, and let all agreements of this nature be strictly adhered to. Very many will seek companionship with their friends in the field, who could not otherwise be persuaded to leave their homes.

The advantages of such a plan will be found to present a favorable contrast to the cumbrous working of the old system. Some of them are:

1. A far more rapid enrolment and gathering together of the whole force required to replenish the army.

2. An expeditious *filling up* and *enlarging* of old and tried regiments already in the field.

3. A thorough and effective system of discipline and drill for all new recruits, both by practice and example.

4. Dispensing with a large number of *field officers*, which, while it will be productive of a great saving to the Government, will not detract from the efficiency of the service.

I am aware that the above system, if seriously considered, with a view to any radical change of a similar nature, would meet with violent opposition—less, however, I am led to believe, by educated military men, than by such as aspire to military commands which they are wholly incompetent to fill.

NELSON CROSS,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st L. I. Vols.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS—A NOTE FROM CAPT. CROCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 22d inst. I notice a slight error which may lead to misapprehension on the part of the public. The article states that Capt. FOSTER, in the State, and myself in the City, are recruiting for the Ira Harris Cavalry, Col. DE FOREST.

There are *two* regiments of Ira Harris Guards—(Fifth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. DE FOREST, and Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. DEVIN,) besides the Harris Light Cavalry, (Seventh New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. DAVIES.) I am recruiting for the Sixth Regiment or Second Ira Harris Guards.

Of the Fifth and Seventh it is unnecessary to speak. They have labored and fought nobly in the cause, and their brilliant exploits are now matters of history. One battalion of our own regiment has been for months with Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Peninsula, participating in all the events and hardships incident to that position. Our other battalions, which have been in Eastern Virginia under Gen. STURGIS, are now under marching orders, and expecting at once to take the field under Gen. POPE. By his order I am here to recruit up our ranks to the standard, and, with the liberal incentives offered by the General and State authorities, hope soon to rejoin the regiment with a goodly number of those who desire to make the most fitting response to their country's call by offering *themselves* in its defence against the base efforts being put forth by rebels and traitors for its overthrow. I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

WM. H. CROCKER,
Captain Sixth N. Y. V. C., No. 72 Lispenard-street.
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 25, 1862.

WHAT A PATRIOTIC WOMAN OFFERS.

AT HOME, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have convenient apartments—one large room, two bedrooms and pantry, worth more than $50 from now until next May. I cheerfully offer them to any American wife or mother, whose loyal husband or son burns but hesitates to volunteer for liberty, because his loved one has only a *monthly home*. Send such a man with his wife, or his mother, or both of them, to my house, and he may then volunteer and sleep soundly o' nights on that score for nine months, if my life is spared and my cottage is not burned. It is but a mite to offer my country, but the prayers of fifty years precede it. Moreover, should a thousand loyal men respond to my offer, you need but ask a thousand loyal women to furnish homes for their wives, children and mothers, and so for them bridge the ominous Winter of 1862. A thousand such mites would make a mountain of strength. Two loyal regiments—the one to go forward for liberty, the other to give homes to and stand by and with the soldiers' wives and mothers, and the regiments of little ones that surround them. We must send men enough to lift the rivers and lay them just where liberty needs them; men enough to crush the mountains that impede her march to a powdered pathway; men enough who can and who will elevate Liberty above Slavery, and not be ashamed of it; men enough who can and who will *emancipate* the Constitution of the United States, and cancel the foul libel rebellious Slavery daily breathes against her fair bosom. Never yet could I think that our forefathers put our God and our Devil—Liberty and Slavery—coequal in our Constitution. The long libeled *labor clause* in our Constitution I believe is for *freemen of all nations and all complexions who must, from choice or necessity, learn to build and engineer for liberty*. If not, where under the Constitution do you find authority to indenture a *white* boy or girl?

If my enthusiasm has been blinded by my judgment, I pray you send me a pair of constitutional or governmental glasses that I *may see*.

THE BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I find an article on the subject of the bounty of $90, which the State and City authorities have authorized to be paid to volunteers for the war. Permit me the space to say, that as yet arrangements *have not* been made whereby this bounty, *or any part of* it, can be paid to the volunteer *immediately* on his being sworn into the service. The "mustering in" of a company or regiment, which *may* occupy thirty or forty days, and the "mustering in" of an individual, which occupies but a few minutes, are very different things. At present, the bounty talked of in the papers, can only be obtained when the company or regiment is "mustered in." *What is wanted* to stimulate recruiting is, that the bounty offered should be *at once paid to the volunteer when he is examined by the surgeon, and sworn in by the mustering officer*, so that he can provide for the necessities of his family while he is absent in camp, and previous to his departure from the City. At present, should a man in employment, and the best man once there, enlist, he is sent to camp, and his family are left to shift for themselves until the regiment he belongs to is mustered in *en masse*. This, with the want of means by recruiting officers to pay necessary and current expenses, is the true reason for the slackness of recruiting. The remedy is simple and easily understood.

Respectfully yours, A. D. ALCOCK,
Recruiting Officer, Spinola's Brigade.
ATLAS OFFICE, July 22.

NEW-YORK.

THE MEETING AT OSWEGO—SPEECH BY EX-SPEAKER LITTLEJOHN.

At the meeting in Oswego on Thursday last, Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN, in announcing his acceptance of the appointment of Colonel of the regiment to be raised in that District, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My heart is almost too full for utterance at this expression of your wishes and confidence. I have often said in private conversation, that when the time came that it was necessary to rally the forlorn hope to uphold our Government and its institutions—in the hour of darkness, when it was necessary to put forth still greater exertions—I was prepared to go forth at the call of my country, but until that hour came, the sacrifice was too great for me to make. When your Committee apprised me of their wishes, I took a few hours to consider before I gave my reply. What shall be that reply? Without military education or knowledge, you call me to this responsible trust, and place in my keeping the lives of your own sons. I feel deeply this expression of your confidence, and a profound sense of my responsibility. I have ever held it to be the duty of a man to respond to the plainly-expressed wishes of his fellow-citizens, and that theory compels me now to say, I accept the position tendered me! [Great applause.] But I accept it with a condition. It is that within the next thirty or sixty days you send forth one thousand of your most athletic young men to battle for their country. You have thrown upon me great labor, and you must stand by me. To-morrow I must begin to learn to be a soldier. I *do* mean to be a soldier, and if God spares my life you shall be able to point with pride to the man you have selected. [Applause.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN then proceeded, in some eloquent remarks, to urge the duty of all patriots to stand together in this crisis of our country, without indulging in unfriendly criticisms of the Government or its Generals. He also referred to the patriotic spirit exhibited by the Board of Supervisors in voting a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, and appealed to the people to sustain their action.

Three rousing cheers were given for Col. LITTLEJOHN as he left the platform.

OHIO.

GOV. TOD REFUSES TO CALL A MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. TOD has published a brief address to the people of Ohio, the material portion of which is as follows:

"The many letters of inquiry received by this Department relating to the military organization now progressing, induce me, for want of time to reply separately to each, to take this method of announcing in answer to all: 1. That in view of the great demand and high price for labor in securing our abundant harvest, recruiting progresses in nearly all parts of the State quite satisfactorily. 2. That the authority of granting bounties to recruits for general service, even by the Legislature, is questionable; but aside from this, I think it far wiser to rely upon the honor, patriotism and liberality of the gallant people of Ohio to fill up our regiments, than upon the offer of pecuniary consideration by the State. It is true that money is required for the support of the families of friends left behind by the volunteers, and also for incidental expenses in organizing our forces; but I am greatly mistaken in the character of the people of Ohio if all the sums required for these purposes cannot promptly be raised by voluntary donation. Therefore, until this effort which is being resorted to in various parts of the State shall have proved a failure, it is not my purpose to convene the General Assembly in extra session. 3. As announced in a former communication, a record will be kept of the names of all who may procure volunteer substitutes, or make substantial donations for that purpose; and should we hereafter be compelled to resort to drafting, I pledge all such to use all efforts in my power to protect them from draft. 4. Recruiting officers are authorized to grant furloughs to all who may desire to assist in harvesting until the 10th day of August, on which day they will report their men to their several camps of rendezvous. The apportionment among the several counties of troops to be raised, as designated in Order No. 20, was intended to be additional to the number necessary to fill up the regiments in the field, and also to complete Regiments Nos. 45, 50 and 82, then being raised; and I have especially to request the several Military Committees of the State to give this branch of the recruiting their particular attention."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A SPEECH BY GOV. CURTIN.

In his speech at the great mass meeting at Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, Gov. CURTIN said:

The Government has stood the rude shocks of two foreign wars, and it now bears the shock of a rebellion of eight millions of people without faltering. It has suffered the follies of the last Congress, and by the aid of the people it will still triumph, no matter what new obstacles it may meet in its path. [Cheers.] Our amiable and honest friend, that "most excellent man," the President of the United States, has learned now that we are engaged in war. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers; a voice, "High time."] He and his officers must take the philosophy of history, teaching by example, that war means violence, the assertion of power, and that in a state of war, man, to a certain extent, relapses into barbarism; that even the life of the man who is in war, his property and everything he has, belong to his enemy, and we must take it and use it against him. [Cries of "That's so," and immense applause.] No nation ever waged successful war that was so chivalric and polite, after this modern fashion, as to guard every house, and leave an enemy behind an army, as it marched forward. [Cheers.] The house is ours—the crops growing in the Valley of the Shenandoah belong to our army. All property found there is ours. [A voice, "The nigger, too."] They have set up the standard of revolt against the most beneficent form of government ever conceived by the mind of man; and its beauty, its symmetry, and its strength, are fully attested here in this State, as I have before remarked, by the fact that we enjoy smiling prosperity when over one hundred thousand of our people are bearing arms in the field.

My fellow-citizens, we now meet the issue fairly. [A voice—"It is about time."] Let us not conceal the fact. We are men of Pennsylvania, loyal men, and it must be admitted, in the face of all that may be said and published, that the campaign on the Peninsula has not accomplished the object with which it set out. [A voice—"Whose fault is that?"] Forty thousand Pennsylvanians are down there now. We can do nothing for those who have fallen upon the field of battle, and our sick and wounded are cared for, but those who remain there still in arms can be, and must be helped. Independent of all other considerations, we must send fresh battalions of Pennsylvanians to their assistance.

I am asked whose fault it is that the campaign on the Peninsula has so far failed. To that question I have no answer. The time for crimination has passed. [Cheers.] All political differences are obliterated by the necessities that surround us. [Cries of "Good."] The time for patriotic action has come—the time to move the public heart has arrived. It is your war and my war; it is for your children and my children; and it is in vain for us to condemn this or that officer, to expend our indignation on this or that General—for Generals to issue proclamations, or parties to establish platforms of principle, or the Government to act, unless the public heart is moved, and the people declare, in the presence of God, that this Government shall be maintained. [Cheers.] It will crumble into atoms else.

I care not who is responsible for our misfortunes. Let us draw a mantle over the past—forget all that has already occurred, and let Pennsylvania declare, with her mighty voice, that the Government shall continue to exist forever. [Cheers.] * * * *

Our honest and upright President of the United States calls for more troops, as I before remarked. They are to go into the field to carry on *real* war. War means desolation and death. The rebels have set up the standard of revolt, and are striking at the liberties of a great people, and the history of the world, both sacred and profane, proclaims that they shall suffer death. The time has now come when the lives and the property of the rebels will be used to break down this most unholy rebellion. [Immense applause.] We will no longer be led aside by the proclamations of any Generals. That is all over now. We shall have no more of their proclamations, either in the South or the West. There will be one single, undivided opinion, which will need no act of Congress to enforce, and no lawyer to interpret, and it will be to the effect that all the rebels have in life and property is ours. [A Voice—"Yes, but will they carry this opinion out?"] They will carry it out. The venerable gentleman who presides over you has properly stated the sentiment which will henceforth govern us, and I believe it is embodied in the resolutions which are about to be offered.

I desire to speak to you on another point. Since the beginning of this rebellion, these traitors, whose souls are blistered with perjury, have kept their emissaries in foreign lands for the purpose of securing foreign intervention in this great struggle. When one of your Commodores captured two of their hired agents they were surrendered to a haughty Power. [An indignant voice—"Yes, they were."] Now, if any foreign nation desires to intervene it is too late. The indignation of this country is thoroughly aroused, and if either England or France, or both, desire a contest with us, they will find the energy, the courage and the stubborn will of our people prepared for them. Let the English lion show his teeth now. [Cheers.] Our sea-coast is well protected with iron ships, and we are ready and can suppress this insurrection, and punish foreign insolence besides. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers have already gone forth to do battle for you, thousands of them have died for you, and thousands more are ready when it is necessary. What have you done for them? They have sacrificed all for you; what have you sacrificed for them? Have you done anything to support those legions? Have you made any effort to add to their comfort or to provide for those they have left behind? This is a subject which requires your serious consideration. You are at home and feel none of the deprivations which they suffer. You are surrounded with plenty, and ought you not to bear in mind those brave men who bare their breasts to the bayonet of the enemy, and generously contribute something from your store in their behalf? [Cheers.] This is not the time to hold back. Hanging tremblingly in the balance is death to the Republic or the suppression of the rebellion. In the one case all these States will be divided into small nations, and will become insignificant in the eyes of the world. In the other, we will prove this the strongest Government ever conceived by the mind of man, and our children and our children's children, for generations to come, will enjoy all the blessings which our fathers bequeathed to us. Fellow-citizens, my strength is gone. I thank you for the attention and patience with which you have listened to me. I go back to the performance of my duty, refreshed by the display of patriotism I have here witnessed. I again thank you for your presence here, and bid you for the present farewell. [Loud and long-continued cheers.]

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, loving our whole country, and cherishing the belief that its preservation from the grasp of violence is near at hand, hereby pledge to the National Government our unwavering support in furnishing men and money to quel the rebellion; and we most earnestly implore his Excellency, the President of the United States, his ministers and advisers, speedily to assail the enemy, seize his places of strength, strip him of whatever may be employed to retard the triumph of our arms, and resolutely and with undiminished energy wage war for victory over treason. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That our confidence in the President of the United States is not only unimpaired, but hourly increased, by the boldness and wisdom with which he handles novel and perplexing questions of State inseparable from the present perilous condition of the country. [Cheers.]

GOV. ANDREW AND MASSACHUSETTS TRAITORS.

Some miserable traitors in Russell, Mass., having been at work discouraging enlistments, Gov. ANDREW addressed the following letter to a citizen of that place:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, July 17, 1862.

In case the Selectmen of Russell, Mass., shall be disturbed or hindered in the progress of their enlistments for the new levy of volunteers, by any of their citizens who may be treasonably inclined, they may report such cases to the Adjutant-General at Boston, to be further disposed of by the Government.

Conspiracy to prevent enlistments must be promptly met. JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE PHILADELPHIA WAR MEETING.

The following are the resolutions in full passed at the great War Meeting in Independence-Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in Independence-Square, do hereby solemnly declare and resolve:

1. That the welfare of our people and our nation, demand, that the war, which has been forced upon us by rebellious States, without cause or provocation, shall be prosecuted on the part of the Government with the stern and inflexible purpose of conquering its enemies; and that all the power and all the means which the Executive can command, ought to be employed for that purpose without hesitation or delay.

2. That we thank the President for the recent orders issued by his authority, indicating an abandondonment of that policy which has protected the property of rebels, proved disastrous to the health of our armies, and, by prolonging the war, has illustrated the fact that such tenderness to our enemies is neither merciful nor wise.

3. That we acknowledge only as our friends those who are loyal to the Government, and give it an earnest and unqualified support, and that all others, whether living in our midst or fighting in the ranks of our foes, are our enemies, and the enemies of the people, and ought to be treated as such.

4. That no interference by foreign Powers in the pending war can be tolerated on any pretext or under any circumstances, but will be resisted to the last extremity; and to that end we solemnly pledge to each other, and to the Government, our lives, our property and our honor as a people.

5. That we heartily approve the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and ratify the proceedings of the preliminary meeting of citizens held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on the 26th inst., on the subject of subscription and bounties to volunteers to fill the regiments and companies required from Philadelphia.

6. That the Mayor and Councils of the city, and the proper authorities of the several counties of the State, be requested to have the muster-rolls of all Pennsylvania regiments and companies from their respective localities, engaged in the service of their country during the present war, copied into books of parchment, suitably bound and numbered, with entries of the ages, places of birth, residences and occupations of all the officers and men, and deposit the same in the Hall of Independence, to be preserved among its rolls of honor, as a legacy to our children.

7. That every able-bodied citizen capable of bearing arms, be requested to unite himself with some military organization, for the purpose of receiving tactical instruction, and preparing himself for such military service as the necessities of the country may hereafter require.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 27.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the Court House, to encourage enlistments for the war. The rotunda of the Court House was completely filled, and a large assemblage gathered in the street in front of the building.

Speeches were made by CHARLES D. DRAKE, F. P. BLAIR, S. S. NELSON, and others. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the preservation of our Union is to St. Louis of interest greater than all other interests; that she will contribute her last dollar, if necessary, to reinforce force the armies; that loyalty should have no tolerance for treason, and no description of disloyalty to the Government of the United States should be tolerated by the military authorities; that we demand security from home traitors and rebel spies by their removal from our midst.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Sunday, July 27.

The *Ledger* says the rebels have congregated in considerable force at Hawesville, Ky., and boldly and defiantly insulted the Union citizens. The Federal ram *Hornet*, with troops, has gone there.

Henderson and Owensboro were quiet on Friday, and both towns strongly garrisoned with National troops, who arrest all persons who talk or act in favor of the rebellion.

The military prisons at Louisville are so full that daily commitments are made to the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Penitentiary.

Passengers from Henderson say the guerrillas have appeared with a pretty strong force opposite Mound City, and it was feared they would attempt to burn the Federal gunboats building there.

A large number of young ladies, of New-Albany, have proposed to act as clerks and salesmen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half their salaries while they are absent and surrender their positions to them on their return.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 27.

The Tenth Ohio Regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland, were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerrillas, under STARNS and WARD.

Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed.

The road was considerably damaged, but not so much as to cut off communication.

A large rebel force is reported to be near Tuscumbia.

Col. FORREST is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville Railroad.

MISSOURI.

A Sad Story of the Rebellion—Measures Taken by Gen. Brown—Movements of the Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The tender mercies of secession are cruel. I have just heard the sad story of a widow who has buried two sons and a daughter since the outbreak of rebellion. Her three children all fell by the hand of violence.

She lived in the White River country—a land of hills and of ignorance. In that country, she and her family stood almost alone upon the side of the National Union. Her neighbors were advocates of rebellion, and even before the arrival of our army in Springfield, all loyal citizens were warned that they must leave their homes or die. It was little that the poor widow had to leave,—a miserable log-cabin and a small patch of hillside,—but such as it was, she was preparing to abandon it, when her son HARVEY left her, in search of employment. She packed his bundle with a heavy heart, took a silk handkerchief from her neck, gave it to him, and kissed him good-bye, never expecting to see him again.

He had not gone many days when her persecution began. Her little boy was one evening bringing in wood for the fire, when a shot was heard—a bullet struck the log under his arm, and he dropped it with a scream. The ball had just missed his heart. Joy at his escape from death was henceforth mingled with gloomy apprehension.

Next, she heard of the death of HARVEY. He had found a home, and fancying himself secure, was alone at work in the field. The family with whom he lived were absent. When they returned at noon, they found his dead body in the house, pierced by a bullet. His torn cap and other signs witnessed to the severity of his struggle, before he yielded to his murderer.

From this time, the family of Mrs. WILLIS lived in constant fear. One day, a gun was fired at them as they sat at dinner. Often they saw men prowling about with guns, looking for the young men. One man was bold enough to come into the cabin in search of them. At night they all hid in the woods and slept. The poor woman was one day gathering corn in the garden, and WILLIAM was sitting upon the fence.

"Don't sit there, WILLIAM," said his mother, "you are too fair a mark for a shot."

WILLIAM went to the door and sat upon the step.

"WILLIAM," said his sister, "you are not safe there. Come into the house."

He obeyed. He was sitting between two beds, when suddenly another shot rang upon the air, and the widow's second son, SAMUEL, whom she had not noticed sitting by another door, rose to his feet, staggered a few steps toward his mother, and fell a corpse before her.

"I never wished any one in torment before," she said, "but I did wish the man that killed him was there."

Her three oldest sons at once left the cabin, and fled over the hills. They are all in the National army to-day. SAMUEL'S sister washed the cold clay, and dressed it for the grave. After two days the secession neighbors came to bury him. At first the frantic mother refused to let them touch his body. At last she consented. The clods were falling upon the coffin, each sound awakening an echo in her aching heart, when a whippoorwill fluttered down, with its wild, melancholy cry, and settled in the open grave. The note so terrified the conscience-stricken, superstitious wretches, that for a moment they fled in dismay.

Two of her children were now in the tomb. Three had escaped for their lives. The unhappy woman was left with her two daughters and three small children, helpless and alone. She was obliged to go thirty miles upon horseback to the mill for food, and afterward to return on foot, leading her horse by the bridle, with the sack of meal upon his back. On her return she met her children, about a mile and a half from her own house. In her neighbor's yard, her two boys, aged 10 and 12 years, were digging another grave—the grave of an old man, murdered in her absence, for the crime of loyalty to the Union. Together with a white-headed patriot, who tottered with age, they placed the corpse upon a board, rolled it, unprepared for burial and uncoffined, into the shallow pit, and then covered it with earth. Such are the trials of loyal citizens in the Border Slave States, and wherever rebellion has been in power.

The widow now escaped for refuge to this city. And here, to crown her sorrows, in the absence of her three oldest remaining sons, a drunken soldier of the Fifth Kansas Regiment shot her daughter MARY, as she was standing in the door of her house. Is it any wonder that this woman's hair is gray, her forehead full of wrinkles, or that she should say, with tremulous tones, "I feel that I shall not live long. The only thing which sustains me is the love of Christ."

Northern people know nothing of the horrors of war. A young man, named BOWLING, has devastated a strip of country thirty miles in width, between Arkansas and Missouri. Five or six others are associated with him. Armed with a long rifle, which will carry the ball straight to its mark at a distance of two hundred yards, he lurks by the roadside to murder National soldiers and known Union men. You can no more find him by searching for him than you can find some particular deer in the forest. He never acknowledges having killed anyone, but he sometimes says: "If my gun had not snapped, I would have tumbled a Federal over to-day." It is thought that he has killed at least thirty men with his own hands. Union men have fled in fear of their lives, leaving their houses empty and their grain standing ungathered in the field. Secessionists have fled, dreading that vengeance will be taken upon them for his crimes.

To prevent such deeds, Gen. BROWN issued his order for the appointment of an Assessment Committee in each county, to assess damages upon Secessionists in neighborhoods where Union men are robbed or murdered. I see that the *Evening Post* makes some remarks upon the value and obligation of oaths, based upon my report of another order by the General—his famous order No. 15. The editor seems to suggest an improvement upon BROWN'S policy. It may gratify him to know that violently disloyal citizens are already obliged to give a bond as well as to take an oath of allegiance. The very measures which the *Post* recommends are already in force in this district, namely: The withholding from those who refuse to swear allegiance the right to vote, the privilege of sitting on juries, and the right to practice in the Courts. But no one is *compelled* to take the oath. No man need fear personal violence if he refuses to take it. This union of severity and kindness on the part of Gen. BROWN has produced the happiest results. The district is now entirely clear of armed rebels, except a few near the North Fork of White River. There have recently been few instances of jayhawking. Only one man is known to have been shot since the appointment of the Committee of Assessment. The General has written a number of letters to prominent Secessionists in troublesome neighborhoods, threatening them with punishment for evil-doing, and promising them safety if they do well. In many instances these letters have proved sufficient, without the visit of a single soldier. BROWN'S policy is to make the people self-reliant, to teach them to protect themselves, and to prepare them for the ultimate withdrawal of the troops. This is comparatively easy, as Southwest Missouri is overwhelmingly loyal.

In my last letter I mentioned that COFFEE and RAINS, in command of a thousand rebels, were retreating from Cowskin Prairie, through Arkansas, into the Indian Nation; that some Kansas troops were in pursuit of them; and that an engagement was expected near Fort Gibson. It is now reported—not officially, but by reliable men from the Southwest—that Col. WEIR, a Kansas officer, overtook the flying rebels, fought them, killed forty-three, and took one hundred prisoners, including Col. CLARKSON, their commander. COFFEE and RAINS were not with CLARKSON, however, but near Fayetteville, in Arkansas. Accordingly Gen. BROWN sent an expedition, under command of Major MILLER, to surprise them. Part of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry and of the Third Missouri State Militia, together with a battalion of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and a battery of artillery, moved from Cassville on last Sunday night. They camped the next morning in a ravine, and by keeping silence, escaped observation. On Monday night they renewed their march, passing Fayetteville on the right, and on Tuesday morning they succeeded in surprising COFFEE'S camp, which was five or six miles southwest of the town. The first intimation which the enemy had of their approach was the rapid dropping into their midst of shells from our guns. In their fright, they scattered in every direction, and their camp equipage, with many horses and some prisoners, fell into our hands. The main body of the rebels, numbering five or six hundred, moved toward Cane Hill. Our men pursued them for eight miles, and returned. Fayetteville is now in our possession, and will be permanently occupied.

It is said that Gen. RAINS, who has been for some time at the head of an independent troop of horse, and would not acknowledge HINDMAN'S authority, has at last accepted a commission as Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. Thus the last remnant of the Missouri State Guard is now disbanded.

Our forces at Granby have found a large quantity of lead in pigs, concealed there by the rebels. They have also found 23,000 pounds of ore, which is to be smelted at once in the celebrated Granby furnace, and will make about ten tons of lead for the use of the Government.

Gen. BROWN has received authority to raise a brigade in Arkansas for the United States service. He will visit Fayetteville shortly. KICKAPOO.

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Steam-transport Albany.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, from Newbern, N. C., on the 24th inst., consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a number of sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. BURNSIDE'S command. She had fine weather during the passage. The following named persons came as passengers:

Lieut. Col. Kretchenar and son, 103d N. Y. V.; Lieut.-Col. Elwell, 23d Mass.; Major Barinolomew, 27th Mass.; Capt. C. D. Aschroft steamer *Phenix*: Capt. J. W. Wilson, steamer *Pilot Boy*; Capt. H. R. Cooley, 27th Mass; Lieut. Craig, 6th N. H.; Lieut. G. W. Bartlett, 27th Mass.; Lieut. G. W. Creasey, 23d Mass.; Lieut. D. P. Muzzey, 23d Mass.; Lieut. J. H. Turner, 24th Mass.; Lieut. Gott. Dr. Daniel N. Duncan, Rev. J. C. Moffat, 9th N. J.; F. A. Richard, of Newbern; Rev. J. B. Clark, A. Burnham, S. B. Sawyer, H. M. Bradstreet, 23d Mass.; Corp. C. A. Berry and 16 men; Sergt. John H. Irish and 26 men; F. G. Kingsley, 3d N. Y.; B. C. Holmes, 6th N. H.; B. F. Brookes, U. P. Phinney, W. N. Graham, 10th Conn.; L. A. Trumbull. Geo. J. Fox, 8th Conn.; R. D. Donaldson, Wm. Ripp, L. D. Austin, 3d N. Y.; O. B. Cooper, 27th Mass.; O. P. Larenz, 25th Mass.; L. S. Munroe, 17th Mass.; R. D. Moore, 21st Mass.; F. Stone, 27th Mass.; M. Kimball, J. Howard, D. F. Brown, L. H. Bridgeham, C. B. Hadley, T. F. Daly, DeWitt W. Peck, L. M. Eaton, H. Lloyd, H. J. Hall, E. Green, J. L. Roberts, Geo. W. Kibbe, T. Thompson, John Dickey, E. Bowman, Geo. L. Hildreth, Wm. Dray, G. F. Smith, T. F. Warren, H. Dehost, D. B. Hubbard, W. B. Reed, Charles L. French, E. Mallett, P. Holden, Wm. H. Hooker, O. A. Fields, Wm. Mason and T. Turner.

SICK AND WOUNDED PER ALBANY.

Chas. W. Platt, 27th N.Y.	Rufus D. Moses, 21st Mass.
Solon Gould, 6th N. H.	G. J. Page, 8th Conn.
Robert Buck, N. Y. V.	J. C. Trumph, 8th Penn.
Joseph Wayne, N. Y. V.	J. W. Trask, 6th N. H.
George Kibbe, 10th Conn.	C. A. Berry, 6th N. H.
Sergt. Dwight, 16th Conn.	Sergt. J. H. Irish, 11th Conn.
G. P. Abbott, 6th N. H.	Corp. T. Warren, 21st Mass.
J. Q. Thayer, 8th Conn.	D. F. Brown, 23d Mass.
S. B. Hurlbut, 10th Conn.	L. M. Eaton, 24th Mass.
John L. Roberts, 10th Conn.	R. D. Dawson, 25th Mass.
Chauncey Moran, 8th Conn.	O. P. Laverdy, 25th Mass.
Geo. W. Lewis, 8th Conn.	F. Randolph, 23d Mass.
H. Littlefield, 6th N. H.	

The sick and wounded are under the charge of Chaplain W. B. CLARK, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel arrived at midnight, on Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and, yesterday morning, transferred his quarters to the Everett House, where his son-in-law is residing.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium, arrived on Saturday last, at the Brevoort House, from Washington, and left yesterday again for the same city. Mr. Sanford was to have left in the steamer of Saturday for Europe, but having obtained an extension of his leave of absence, will not take his departure until Wednesday next.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside and Mrs. Richmond left the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Saturday, for Providence, R.I.

Brig.-Gen. Brown, of New-Jersey, left the Metropolitan Hotel on Saturday, for Long Branch; Gens. Stone and Briggs are still at that hotel.

Gen. Van Vleit, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sargent, of Boston, and Dr.